BUREAU OF ESTIMATES
APR 4 1919
U.S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

LIBRARY
APR 2 1919
U.S. Department of Agriculture

[*Crown Copyright Reserved.*
Extracts may be published if the source be duly acknowledged.

The
Board of Trade Journal
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. CII. (New Series.) No. 1163.] MARCH 13TH, 1919.

GOODS ON THE EXPORT FREE LIST.

CONSOLIDATED LIST IN FORCE FROM 15th MARCH, 1919.

Certain additions to the Free List of Exports have been approved, and a Consolidated List is given below. This list has been adopted by all the Associated Governments and comes into effect from 15th March. It applies to all non-enemy destinations, and to those enemy destinations with which trading is now permitted.

As regards certain of the articles, the condition of supplies in the United Kingdom necessitates their retention upon the Prohibited List for the present, although guarantees against re-export will not be required in respect of them. These articles are shown separately at the end of the list.

The present list cancels all previous lists and notices on this subject.

GOODS WHICH MAY BE EXPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE OR GUARANTEE.

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary purposes.
Anatomical models.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.
Athletic goods.

Bicycles and accessories, except tyres.
Bicycle pedal rubbers.
Books and printed matter.
Boot laces.
Boot polishing pads.
Brushes of all kinds.
Buttons of all kinds.

Cash registers.
Caps (headgear).
Celluloid wares.
Cigar and cigarette holders.
Cinematograph films, raw or printed.
China.
China clay.
Clocks and watches, including clocks for time-checking.
Coral.
Corset laces.
Cutlery, all forms.

Dental filling materials.
Dental burs.
Discs and cylinders for graphophones and phonographs.
Drugs, etc., the following:—
- Acetyl salicylic acid,
- Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids,
- Agaric,
- Althaea root,
- Amidol and substitutes,
- Amido-pyrin,
- Argentamin,
- Arsenical salts for medicinal use,
- Arsenobillon,
- Arsenous acid,
- Bromine,
- Butylchloral hydrate,
- Cacodylicate,
- Camomile,
- Chromic acid,
- Diethylbarbituric acid,
- Digitalis,
- Duboisin sulphuric,
- Eucaine,
- Ferric compounds,
- Ferrum redactum,
- Fructus foeniculi,
- Hydrobromic acid,
- Ichthyol,
- Inula root,
- Kharsevan,
- Metol,
- Nitrate of silver,
- Paraldehyde,
- Phenacetin,
- Salicylic acid,
- Saltcake,
- Sodium arsenate, sodium bromide, sodium nitroprusside, sodium salicylate,
- Veronal sodium,

Duplicating machinery and supplies therefor.

Earthenware.
Electrodes.
Electro-plated, gilded or silvered goods, including nickel silver goods and white metal goods, but not including those of solid silver or gold.

Fans and hand screens.
Fancy goods of paper, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, amber or amberoid, marble and other stones, papier mache, bone, horn, celluloid, casein and plaster.
Feathers, made up.
Finger tips, rubber, of all kinds.
Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.
Flowers, artificial.
Flowers, fresh.
Fountain pens.
Furs, dressed, dyed or manufactured

Gauge glasses.
Glassware.

Hair ornaments and combs.
Hairnets of silk or hair.
Hardware for builders, if of iron or steel.
Hats of all kinds.
Household furnishings, fixtures and equipment, if manufactured of wood, iron or steel, except upholstered furniture.

Ink, other than printers' ink.
Iris root (orris root).
Iron and steel manufactures, except manufactures of high-speed steel, and except articles prohibited by name on List A or B (subject, however, in the case of machinery to the definition given under that heading).

Jewellery, imitation.
Jewellery, real, mounted with precious stones, excluding articles of solid gold, silver or platinum.

Laces and guipure, including lace curtains and curtain net, fine nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets, tulle and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace
Laundry machinery.
Leather, morocco, small fancy goods of, all light leather goods, and all imitation leather goods.
Ledgers, loose-leaf, and similar stationery.
Lighting fixtures if or iron or steel.
Liqueurs.
Lithographic stones.

Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).
Marble, raw and manufactured.
Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.
Medicinal herbs, except henbane.
Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, malt extract, opium or opium alkaloids.
Mineral waters, unsweetened.
Mosaic ware.
Musical instruments.

Office furniture and stationery.
Oils, essential.
Opera glasses for use in theatres.

Paintings and pictures of all kinds.
Peel of citrous fruits in brine.
Pen-nibs.
Perambulators, complete with tyres.
Perfumery.
Phonographs.
Phonographic records.
Photographic goods, but not chemicals therefor.
Pianos.
Plushes.
Precious stones, real and imitation.
Printing presses.
Pumice stones.

Rag books.
Razors, safety and blades.
Ribbons, silk.
Rubber erasers.

Salt, table.
Salt (other than table), except for Norway.
Sanitary ware, plumbers' goods if of iron or steel or earthenware, containing not more than 5 per cent. of copper or brass.
Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.
Screw spanners for cycles.
Sensitised paper and plates.
Sewing machines for domestic use.
Shrubs.
Silk braids.
Slates, writing or drawing.
Slate pencils.
Spectacles and eyeglasses.
Stamps, used.
Stones, bricks and tiles.
Straw plaits and chip plaits.

Teeth, artificial.
Theatrical properties, wigs and cosmetics, excluding costumes and footwear.
Tobacco pipes.
Toilet preparations, excluding soap.
Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.
Trimmings of silk.
Truffles, fresh or preserved.
Turners' wares of wood.
Typesetting and type-casting machines, including type metal.
Typewriters and spare parts.

Umbrellas.

Velvets of silk or silk mixture.

Walking sticks.
Wall papers.
Whips.
Wine of all kinds.
Works of art.

GOODS WHICH MAY BE EXPORTED WITHOUT GUARANTEE.

GOODS WHICH REMAIN ON THE PROHIBITED LIST UNDER THEIR PRESENT CLASSIFICATION, BUT FOR WHICH GUARANTEES ARE NOT REQUIRED.

Drugs, etc., the following:—
- Barium sulphate.
- Betanaphthol.
- Folia hyoscyami (henbane).
- Opium and its alkaloids and preparations.

Dyes and dyestuffs.
Fruit, fresh, and fruit juice unsweetened.
Iron and steel, except high-speed steel.
Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name on List "A" or "B" (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories).
Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, cocaine, santonin, cod liver oil, malt extract, opium or opium alkaloids.
Spirits, potable.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY J. G. HAMMOND & CO., LTD., LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The

Board of Trade Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

MARCH 27, 1919.

PROHIBITIONS ON IMPORTS.

In the following pages is contained a complete List of Articles the importation of which into the United Kingdom has been prohibited, except under licence, by Royal Proclamations of February 15th, 1916, and subsequent dates, and in respect of which applications for licences should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1.

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

All prohibited articles are admitted under general licence if produced in, and exported from, any part of the British Empire, except gold and articles containing gold, other than gold consigned direct to the Bank of England; spirits, other than brandy and rum; and hops.

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

Applications for licences for all articles of French or Algerian origin should be made by the French *exporter* to the Paris Branch of the Department of Import Restrictions, 10, Place Edouard VII., Paris, on an application form which may be obtained from that address. The French exporter must undertake not to ship the goods before the licence has been granted.

The following articles are exceptions to this rule, and applications in respect of them should be made to the London Office at 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

Agricultural machinery; cotton hosiery; feathers, ornamental, of reserved descriptions (herons, egrets, birds of Paradise, lyre birds, albatrosses, condors, argus pheasants); gold, and articles in which the value of the gold exceeds 4 per cent.; hops; motor cars, motor bicycles and their parts; spirits; stones and slates, dressed; pit props and pit wood; wood-working machinery.

Paper and paper-making materials and articles manufactured therefrom, except engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, picture postcards, and silk-embroidered postcards. (Licences for these goods must be obtained from the Department of the Controller of Paper, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.)

This list of exceptions is that which is in force at the date of issue of this Supplement. It is now undergoing revision.

Goods imported from France are licensable in London if they are not of French or Algerian origin

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PROHIBITIONS OF IMPORTS.

The following is a complete list of articles the importation of which into the United Kingdom has been prohibited, except under licence, by Royal Proclamations of 15th February 1916, and subsequent dates, and in respect of which applications for licences should be addressed to The Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

An * denotes that the prohibition on the article against which it appears has been suspended by the issue of a general licence.

Prohibited Article.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
Abrasive wheels	20	16th Nov., 1917.
†*Aerated, mineral and table waters ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Aluminium, manufactureres of ..	6	1st June, 1916.
Aluminium powder	10	3rd Oct., 1916.
*Animals, wild	16	10th May, 1917.
*Antimony ore	22	16th Jan., 1918.
Antimony, crude and regulus and antimony sulphide	22	16th Jan., 1918.
Antimony ware	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Apparel, not waterproofed	14	,, ,,
*Art, works of	14	,, ,,
Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article	13	22nd Dec., 1916.
*Bacon	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Baskets and basketware other than bamboo	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Baskets and basketware of bamboo ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Baths of metal	6	1st June, 1916.
Beer	6	,, ,,
Binder or reaper twine	20	16th Nov., 1917.
*Birds, live, other than poultry and game	10	3rd Oct., 1916.
*Bladders, casings and sausage skins ..	5	4th May, 1916.
Bone, horn, ivory and celluloid, manufactures of	10	3rd Oct., 1916.
Boots and shoes of leather, and materials used for the manufacture thereof ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Boots, shoes and slippers of all materials, not already prohibited	24	13th April, 1918.
Brandy	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Brass rod and brass wire	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Brislings, herrings, sprats and mousses tinned, in oil or tomato or other dressing	24	13th April, 1918.
Brooms and brushes	5	4th May, 1916.
Bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees and shrubs	5	,, ,,
Butter	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Canes of all descriptions, unmanufactured or manufactured, not otherwise prohibited	26	2nd Aug., 1918.
Carbons for arc lamps	17	28th June, 1917.
Carbons for searchlights	17	,, ,,
Carpets and rugs of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited	22	16th Jan., 1918.
Carpet sweepers	6	1st June, 1916.
Cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof	17	28th June, 1917.
Cash registers	6	1st June, 1916.
*Cassia Lignea	27	27th Sept., 1918.
Cement	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Cheese	25	4th June, 1918.
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery ..	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Clocks and parts thereof	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Cloisonné wares	14	,, ,,
Cocoa, preparations of	14	,, ,,
*Cocoa, raw	14	,, ,,
*Coffee	14	,, ,,
Cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof	14	,, ,,
Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds except hosiery and lace	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Crabs, prawns, shrimps and oysters, canned	26	2nd Aug., 1918.
Curios	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Cutlery	4	25th Ma., 1916.
Cycles other than motor cycles	20	16th Nov., 1917.
*Diatomite or infusorial earth	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Electrical motors up to one-half horse power	18	22nd Aug., 1917.
Electrical motors over one-half horse power	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Electric dry cells and carbons therefor..	17	28th June, 1917.
Electric hand-lamps and torches ..	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Electric meters	20	,, ,,
Embroidery and needlework	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Fancy goods, known as Paris goods ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Fatty acids	4	25th Mar., 1916.

† The general licence does not apply to sweetened aerated waters.

Prohibited Article.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
Feathers, ornamental and down ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Fibre flax seed for sowing	27	27th Sept., 1918.
Fire extinguishers	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Flowers, artificial	14	,, ,,
*Flowers, fresh	14	,, ,,
†*Fruit (canned, bottled, dried and preserved, except currants)	2 & 15	4th Mar., 1916. &30th Mar.,1917.
‡Fruit, raw of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges) and almonds and nuts used as fruit ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Fuses, fuse components and parts ..	25	4th June, 1918.
Glass, window and sheet, plate and tableware	9	18th Aug., 1916.
Glass, other manufactures of	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Gloves	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold (except gold consigned for delivery at and sale to the Bank of England)..	12	5th Dec., 1916.
*Gum Copal	16	10th May, 1917.
*Gum Kauri	16	,, ,,
Guns, carbines and rifles of all kinds ..	8 & 13	28th July, 1916. and 22nd Dec., 1916.
*Hams	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Hardware and holloware	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Hats and bonnets	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
*Hides, wet and dry	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Hops	6	1st June, 1916.
*Horns and hoofs	5	4th May, 1916.
Ice	5	,, ,,
Incandescent gas mantles	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
*Ivory, vegetable	5	4th May, 1916.
Jewellery of all descriptions	12	5th Dec., 1916.
*Jute, raw	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Lacquered wares	9	18th Aug., 1916.
*Lard (other than neutral lard) ..	19	29th Aug., 1917.
Lawn-mowers	6	1st June, 1916.
Leather dressed and undressed ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Leather, manufactures of, other than belting, boots and shoes and gloves ..	6	1st June, 1916.
Linen yarns and manufactures of ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Lobsters, canned	14	,, ,,
Machinery, agricultural and dairy ..	14 & 15	23rd Feb., 1917, and 30th Mar., 1917.
Machinery, driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including:—sawing machines of all descriptions general joiners; mortise, tenon and boring machines; lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines and all machine accessory thereto; scraping and sandpapering machines; wheelwright machinery; firewood making and bundling machinery, wood, wood fibre and pulp machinery, saw sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers and brazing apparatus, all machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons ..	18	22nd Aug., 1917.
Machine Tools and parts thereof (excluding small tools)	14	21st Dec., 1915.
Magnetos	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Matches	6	1st June, 1916.
Mats and matting	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Measuring tapes and rules of all descriptions including verniers	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Micrometers	20	,, ,,
Mops	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Moss litter	5	4th May, 1916.

† The general licence does not apply to dried fruit.
‡ There is a general licence for almonds and nuts used as fruit.

Prohibited Article.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres)	3 & 7	21st Mar., 1916. and 27th June, 1916.
Motor spirit (including aviation spirit), kerosene (including white spirit), gas oil, fuel oil, and distillates from which any of the preceding can be produced	25	4th June, 1918.
Musical instruments (including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments) and accessories and component parts and records therefor	3	21st Mar., 1916.
Oilcloth	4	25th Mar., 1916
†*Oleo Stearine and Tallow ..	28	8th Nov., 1918.
Olive Oil	28	,, ,,
*Onions	28	,, ,,
Painters' coloures and pigments ..	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Pens, penholders, pencils, and all other stationery of which the importation is not already prohibited ..	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Perfumery and toilet preparations ..	6 & 14	1st June, 1916. and 23rd Feb., 1917.
Photographic apparatus	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps	14	,, ,,
*Pimento	27	27th Sep., 1918.
Plated and gilt wares	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Plaiting of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited	23	22nd Mar., 1918.
Quails, live	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Rattans and malacca canes	23	22nd Mar. 1918.
Red prussiate of potash	26	2nd Aug., 1918.
Revolvers and pistols	13	22nd Dec., 1916.
Rubber, manufactures of	16	10th May, 1917.
*Rum	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Salmon, canned	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Salt	5	4th May, 1916.
Sewing machines..	6	1st June, 1916.
Silk and artificial silk, manufactures of, not including yarns	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Silver, manufactures of, other than silver watches and silver watch-cases	12	5th Dec., 1916.
Skins and furs, manufactures of ..	14	14th Feb., 1917.
Soap	4	25th Mar., 1916.

†The General Licence applies to tallow only.

Prohibited Article.	Number of Proclamation.	Date of first announcement of prohibition.
*Soya Beans	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Spectacles and eye-glasses complete ..	27	27th Sep., 1918.
Spirits and strong waters, except rum	3	21st Mar., 1916.
Stereoscopes	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
†*Stones and slates	1	15th Feb., 1916.
Stoves and ranges	6	1st June, 1916.
Straw envelopes for bottles	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Straw plaiting	14	,, ,,
Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk)	14	,, ,,
*Sugar Cane	25	4th June, 1918.
*Tanning extracts, the following—viz. :—		
Chestnut	9	18th Aug., 1916.
Hemlock, mangrove, oak, and quebracho	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Tea	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Time-recording instruments of all kinds, and movements and parts thereof	27	27th Sep., 1918.
*Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	1	15th Feb., 1917.
Tomatoes	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Toys, games, and playing cards ..	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Treadle Lathes of 3 inch centres and over	25	4th June, 1918.
Typewriters	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Vacuum cleaners..	7	27th June, 1916.
Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried and preserved and pickles	5	4th May, 1916.
‡*Vegetables in brine	20	16th Nov., 1917.
Verniers	20	,, ,,
Watches, and parts thereof	27	27th Sep., 1918.
Weighing machines, scales, and balances of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited	23	22nd Mar., 1918.
Wine	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Woods—the following, viz. :—		
¶*Hardwood, furniture woods and veneers	1	15th Feb., 1916.
¶*All other woods	14	23rd Feb., 1917.
Woollen and worsted manufactures, of all kinds except yarns	4	25th Mar., 1916.
Wringers and mangles	6	1st June, 1916.
*Woodflour	23	22nd Mar., 1918.
Yeast	7	27th June, 1916.

†The General Licence does not apply to manufactured stone, other than marble.

‡The General Licence does not apply to gherkins.

¶The General Licence does not apply to pitprops and pitwood, or box-boards or case-boards cut to length and size.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF GENERAL LICENCES IN OPERATION ON 25th MARCH, 1919.

Abrasives:—
- Alundum grain.
- Carbolon grain.
- Chromatum powder.
- Emery cord.
- Garnet grain.
- Silicon carbide.

Abrasive cloths:—
- Aloxite.
- Carborundum.
- Chalk flint combination.
- Crystolon.
- Emerite.
- Emery caps.
- Emery cloth or electrite discs.
- Garnet.
- Grey chalk flint.

Acetic acid, all kinds.
Aerated mineral and table waters (unsweetened).
Almonds.
Aloxite hones as sharpening stones (stones and slates)
Animals, wild.
Antimony ore.
Apples.
Art, works of.
Artificial teeth containing gold.

Bacon.
Bananas.
Barytes.
Beans, baked, tinned.
Beans, baked with pork and tomato sauce.
Beans and pork, tinned.
Belt laces, leather.
Billiard chalks.
Birds, live.
Bladders, casings and sausage skins.
Bullet moulds.

Cassia lignea.
Cement for leather belting.
Chewing gum.
Cinematograph films.
Cocoa, raw.
Coffee.

Dentists' accessories of all kinds.
Diamonds, unset.
Diatomite or infusorial earth.
Dictating machines and parts and accessories.

Electrodes.
Emery stones.

Filter candles and filter cylinders for water filtering.
Flowers, fresh.
Formic acid.
Fruits, canned, bottled and preserved.

Goldbeaters' skins.
Grinding stones.
Gum copal.
Gum kauri.
Gummite and manufactures thereof.
Gut strings.

Hams.
Hides, wet and dry.
Horns and hoofs.

Ink:—
- Chinese liquid.
- Copying (printing ink).
- Gold, printing.
- Harness (not containing spirit)
- Lithographic copper transfer
- Paste.
- Powder.
- Printers'.
- Shoe (not containing spirit).
- Silver, printing.

Ivory, vegetable.

Jute.

Lard.
Leather, the following descriptions:—
- Buff hides.
- Goat skins, tanned.
- Lamb skins, dressed.
- Sheep skins, tanned or dressed.
- Sole leather offal, viz., bellies, shoulders, and heads.
- Waxed and rough splits.

Lithopone.

Magnesite.
Marble.
Marble, powdered.
Medicinal preparations containing sugar.

Nickel oxide.
Nuts.

Oil stones.
Onions.

Pearls and precious stones, unset.
Picking bands, chrome.
Pimento.
Plasters, medical, of all descriptions containing 50 per cent. or more of cotton material.
Pumice stone and pumice powder.

Rags, angola and woollen.
Rennet, dry, and extract of.
Rosaries.
Rubber-covered rollers for clothes wringers.
Rubber, reclaimed.
Rum.

Saké.
Screw brass parts for use on telephones.
Scythe strickles, carborundum
Sharpeners, knife, carborundum.
Sharpening stones.
Skins for capping medicinal preparations.
Soups containing sugar.
Soya beans.
Spirit levels.
Staves.
Stones and slates, sawn and hewn but not dressed.
Strings of all kinds for musical instruments.
Sugar cane.
Syringes, medical, of all kinds.

Tallow.
Tanning extracts: Chestnut, hemlock, mangrove, oak, and quebracho.
Telephone switchboards and parts.
Telephones and telephone parts except telephone brackets and parts.
Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes from all sources).
Tool handles of ash or hickory, also squares of ash or hickory declared on importation to be intended for the manufacture of tool handles.
Turkey stone powder.

Vegetables (except gherkins) in brine.

Watches of silver or of base metal, not gilt or covered with gold, whether fitted with gilt movements, dial hands, bezels, crowns, etc., or not.
Watch jewels or jewel holes unset, covered by general licence for pearls unset and unset precious stones (jewellery and all manufactures of gold and silver).
Watch movements and parts thereof (except springs), made of silver or base metal, but not covered with gold imported separately.
Watches, platinum, not set with precious stones.
Wood flour.
Wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed and dressed, of all kinds (not including pit props and pitwood or box boards and caseboards cut to length and size).

APPENDIX B.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FREE FROM IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Select list of articles specified in the Customs Import List, the import of which is *not* prohibited.

An * denotes that the article, though prohibited by proclamation, has been liberated by the issue of a general licence.

N.B.—The inclusion of any article in this list does not imply the waiver of any restrictions affecting individual articles imposed by the Customs Acts or other special legislation.

---

*Art, works of (other than pictures).
Asbestos, raw.

Blacking and Polishes.
*Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
Bones (except whalebone), whether burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, applicable to manufacturing purposes (other than manure).
Bristles.

Candles.
Carriages, wagonettes, carts, etc., other than cycles, motor cars and motor cycles.
Cattle and other animal foods:—
  Containing molasses.
  Other sorts, unsweetened, except oil-seed cake and corn offals.
Chemical manufactures and products (other than drugs, dyestuffs and manures) not liable to duty:—
  Acetate of lime.
    *Acetic acid, other than for table use.
    Acetone.
    Bleaching materials:—
      Bleaching powder.
      Other bleaching materials
    Boracite.
    Borate of lime.
    Borate of magnesium.
    Borax.
    Brimstone.
    Carbide of Calcium.
    Coal products, not dyes
    Cream of tartar.
    Glycerine:—
      Crude.
      Distilled.
    Muriate of ammonia.
    Potash compounds:—
      Saltpetre (nitrate of potash).
      Other sorts (except red prussiate).
    Soda compounds:—
      Soda ash.
        ,, bicarbonate.
        ,, caustic.
        ,, crystals.
        ,, other sorts.
    Sulphuric acid.
    Tartaric acid.
    Unenumerated.
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried.
  Roasted or ground.
  Other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or of coffee.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cider or perry, not containing added spirit.
*Cinematograph films.
Coal, coke, etc.:—
  Coal.
  Coke.
  Manufactured fuel.
*Cocoa, raw.
*Coffee.
Coir yarn.
Collodion.
Cordage, cables, ropes and twine, of hemp, coir, or like material, other than binder or reaper twine.
Cork, unmanufactured and manufactured.
Corn and grain, all kinds
Cotton, raw.

Drugs containing no dutiable ingredient:—
  Bark, Peruvian.
  Quinine and quinine salts
  Unenumerated (including medicinal preparations).
  Tanning substances:—
    Bark for tanning.
    *Extracts for tanning.
    Gambier.
    Myrobalans.
    Sumach.
    Valonia.
    Unenumerated.
Dye woods:—
  Logwood.
  Unenumerated.

Eggs.
Egg yolk and liquid, and albumen.
Electric searchlights.
  ,, batteries, secondary.
Ether, acetic.
  ,, butyric.
  ,, sulphuric.
Ethyl bromide.
  ,, chloride.
  ,, iodide.

Fish (including turtle):—
  Fresh fish (not of British taking).
  Shell fish.
Flax:—
  Dressed or undressed.
  Tow or codilla.
*Flowers, fresh.
*Fruit, canned, bottled or preserved (not dried).
Fruit, fresh:—
  *Apples.
  *Bananas.
  *Nuts and almonds.

Galls.
Glucose.
Glue, size, and gelatine.
Glue stock, and pieces for making glue.
Gum, arabic.
  ,, *copal.
  ,, *kauri.
  ,, lac-dye, seedlac, shellac and sticklac.
  ,, unenumerated.
Gutta percha.

Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk.
  ,, goats', other than mohair.
  ,, horse.
  ,, unenumerated.
  ,, manufactures of (other than of mohair).
Hemp, dressed and undressed.
  ,, tow or codilla.
  ,, yarn.
  ,, unenumerated vegetable substances, applicable to the same uses as hemp or flax.
*Hides, wet and dry.
Honey.
*Horns, tips and pieces of horn, and hoofs

Instruments and apparatus, scientific.
Isinglass.
Ivory:—
  Animal.
  *Vegetable.

*Jute.
  ,, yarn.
  ,, manufactures of, other than rugs and matting.
*Lard.
  ,, imitation.
Leather:—
  *Buff hides.
  *Goat skins, tanned.
  *Lamb skins, dressed.
  *Sheep skins, tanned or dressed.
  *Sole leather offal, viz., bellies, shoulders, and heads.
  *Waxed and rough splits.
Liquorice, not containing added sugar.
Locust beans.
Machinery:—
  Prime movers (except agricultural).
  Electrical of all kinds.
  Not being prime movers or electrical machinery (except agricultural and machine tools).

Textile.
Unenumerated (not including typewriters and sewing machines).
Manures of all kinds.
Margarine.
Meat:—
*Bacon.
Beef.
*Hams.
Mutton.
Pork.
Rabbits.
Preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).
Unenumerated.
Metals and ores and manufactures thereof:—
Ores:—
*Antimony.
Other sorts, except gold.
Manufactures:—
Iron and steel.
Pig iron.
Ingots, blooms and slabs.
Puddled bars.
Wrought, in bars, angles, rods and sections.
Ship, bridge, and boiler plates and sheets.
Rails.
Tyres and axles.
All other heavy iron and steel which does not fall under the heading of hardware (see definition below).
Other metals (not being hardware).
Mica.
Milk.

Nuts and kernels, for expressing oils therefrom.
Nuts and kernels, unenumerated (not being drugs, dyestuffs, or fruit).

Oil:—
Fish, viz., train, blubber, sperm, or head matter.
Animal.
Coco-nut:—
Unrefined.
Refined.
Mineral jelly (including vaseline).
Palm.
Lubricating oils.
Turpentine.
Essential (if not capable of retail sale as perfumery).
Unenumerated.
Oil-seed cake.
Oleo-margarine or oleo oil.

Paraffin wax
Perry.

†Hardware is taken to include all articles of base metal which are not—
(1) Materials used for constructional purposes, such as plates, bars, angles, rods, etc., which are not sold in the retail trade.
(2) Articles highly manufactured of a special character, such as complex machines, scientific instruments, etc.

Piassava fibre, and other fibres for brush making.
Pipes of all sorts, for smoking tobacco.
Pitch (other than coal pitch).
Plumbago
Poultry and game.
*Precious stones, unset.

Rosin.
Rubber:—
Raw.
*Reclaimed.

Saccharin.
Sand.
Sauces or condiments.
Seeds:—
*Soya beans.
Other sorts.
Shells of all kinds.
Silk:—
Knubs, or husks of silk, and waste.
Waste noils.
Raw.
Yarn.
Skins and furs (unmanufactured).
Spices:—
*Pimento.
Other.
Spirits:—
*Rum.
Sponge.
Starch, dextrine, and farina or potato flour:—
Stones and slates:—
*Marble (other than works of art).
*Other sorts, if not dressed.
Straw.

*Table waters (unsweetened).
Talc, French chalk, steatite, mineral white, silica and soapstone.
*Tallow.
Tar (other than coal tar).
*Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.

Varnish (not containing spirit).
Vegetables, raw:—
*Onions.
Other sorts, except tomatoes.
Vinegar, and acetic acid for table use.

Watches, complete and parts thereof, and watch cases.
*Of silver.
*Of other metals except gold.
Wax (including ozokerit and earth wax).
Whalebone (including finners).
Willows and canes, for basket making.
*Wood and timber of all kinds, including hewn, sawn, planed and dressed, sleepers and staves, but not including pit props or pit wood, box boards or wood manufactures.
Wool.
*Woollen rags.
Woollen and worsted yarn.

APPENDIX C.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.

Prohibited articles in respect of which application should be made *not* to the Department of Import Restrictions, but to the authority shown against each.

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom.	The Secretary, The Treasury, S.W. 1.
All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit, and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.	The Secretary, Trades and Licensing Committee, Dyes Department, Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.
Cocaine and Opium.	The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Paper, materials for the manufacture of, including wood pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags. Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard (except engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, picture postcards, silk embroidered postcards), books, printed and other printed matter, including printed posters, and daily, weekly and other periodical publications, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.	Department of the Controller of Paper, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
Sugar.	The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

The Board of Trade Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Published on Thursdays of each week. Price 6d.

The "Board of Trade Journal" of each week contains authoritative Special Articles, information on Imperial and Foreign Trade, Shipping and Transport, Minerals and Metals, Textiles, etc., Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes, and all Government Notices affecting Trade—issued by the various Government Departments—connected with Exports and Imports, Reconstruction, Demobilisation, Postal Services, Food, and the cancellation or suspension of Orders.

PUBLISHERS:

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2., and BRANCHES.

H.M. Trade Commissioners.

AT HEADQUARTERS—
Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

CANADA—
Montreal.—Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal (Telegraphic address, "Britcom").
Toronto.—Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 257-260, Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto (Telegraphic address, "Toroncom").
Winnipeg.—Mr. L. B. Beale, H.M. Trade Commissioner, c/o W. J. Healy, Esq., Free Press Building, Winnipeg.

NEWFOUNDLAND—
Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal (Telegraphic address, "Britcom").

AUSTRALIA—
Melbourne.—Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne (Telegraphic address, "Combrit").
Sydney.—The Officer in Charge, H.M. Trade Comr.'s Office, Royal Exchange, Sydney (Telegraphic address, "Combritto").

NEW ZEALAND—
Wellington.—Mr. R. W. Dalton, H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington (Telegraphic address, "Advantage").
(At present on an official visit to the United Kingdom.)

SOUTH AFRICA—
Johannesburg.—Mr. W. G. Wickham, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg.
Cape Town.—Mr. J. L. Wilson-Goode, H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346, Norwich Union Bldgs., Cape Town (Telegraphic address, "Austere").

INDIA AND CEYLON—
Calcutta.—Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E., H.M. Trade Commissioner, McLeod House, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta (Telegraphic address, "Ainscough").

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—
Singapore.—Mr. P. J. McKellen (at present stationed at Headquarters).

BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BRITISH HONDURAS—
Trinidad.—Mr. A. J. Pavitt, H.M. Trade Commissioner, The Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Telegraphic address, "Trinco").

Imperial Trade Correspondents.

CANADA—
Alberta.—Mr. J. F. Sweeting, Industrial Section, Natural Resources Department, Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, Calgary.
British Columbia.—Mr. P. G. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay and Co., Ltd., 144, Water Street, Vancouver.
Mr. J. J. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay and Co., Ltd., P.O. Drawer 730, Victoria.
Manitoba.—Mr. W. J. Healy, Free Press Building, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick.—Mr. W. E. Anderson, 162, Prince William Street, St. John.
Nova Scotia.—Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.
Ontario.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Toronto.
Quebec.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal.
Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 53, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.

NEWFOUNDLAND—
H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal.
Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G., Deputy Minister and Assistant Collector of Customs, St. John's.

AUSTRALIA—
New South Wales.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Sydney.
Queensland.—Mr. W. J. Weatherill, "Courier" Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane.
South Australia.—Mr. J. K. Samuel, Brookman Buildings, Grenfell Street (P.O. Box 218), Adelaide.
Tasmania.—Mr. A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.
Victoria.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Melbourne.
Western Australia.—(Vacant.)

NEW ZEALAND—
Auckland.—Mr. A. J. Denniston, P.O. Box 47, Auckland.
Dunedin.—Mr. W. T. Monkman, Bond Street, Dunedin.
Wellington.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Wellington.

SOUTH AFRICA—
Union of South Africa:
Cape Province.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Cape Town.
Mr. J. S. Neave, M.B.E., Library Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth (and for East London).
Natal Province.—Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.
Orange Free State Province.—Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.
Transvaal Province.—Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Johannesburg.
Rhodesia.—Mr. E. C. Baxter, P.O. Box 599, Bulawayo.

Honorary Trade Correspondents.†

SOUTH AFRICA—
Basutoland.—The Government Secretary, Maseru.
Bechuanaland.—Mr. Vernon Eason, Resident Commissioner's Office, Mafeking, South Africa.

WEST AFRICA—
Cameroons, British Sphere of.—The Resident, Cameroons Province.
Gambia.—The Receiver General, Customs Department, Bathurst.
Gold Coast.—The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.
Nigeria.—The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.
Sierra Leone.—The Colonial Secretary, Freetown.

EAST AFRICA—
British East Africa and Uganda.—The Chief of Customs, Mombasa.
German East Africa.—Mr. C. H. Chambers, Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.
Nyasaland.—Captain E. Costley-White, Acting Superintendent of Native Affairs, Zomba.

EAST INDIES—
British North Borneo.—The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Sandakan.
Ceylon.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Calcutta.
The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.
Federated Malay States.—The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.
Straits Settlements.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Singapore.

WEST INDIES—
Antigua.—The Treasurer, Antigua.
Bahamas.—The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.
Barbados.—The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.
Dominica.—The Treasurer, Dominica.
Grenada.—The Collector of Customs, Grenada.
Jamaica.—The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.
Montserrat.—The First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.
St. Kitts-Nevis.—The Assistant Treasurer, St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.—The Treasurer, St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.—The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.
Trinidad.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Trinidad.
Virgin Islands.—The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

BERMUDA.—The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.
BRITISH GUIANA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.
BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Colonial Secretary, Belsize.
CYPRUS.—The Chief Controller of Customs and Excise, Larnaca.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.
FIJI ISLANDS.—The Receiver-General, Suva.
GIBRALTAR.—The Colonial Secretary.
HONG-KONG.—Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Chartered Bank Building, Hong-Kong.
MALTA.—The Collector of Customs, Valletta.
MAURITIUS.—The Collector of Customs, Port Louis.
ST. HELENA.—Mr. A. Hands.
SEYCHELLES.—The Clerk to the Governor.
ZANZIBAR.—The Chief Secretary to the Government.

†Designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor of the Colony, Possession, or Protectorate in which the correspondents reside.

Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal," 8th May, 1919.

BOARD OF TRADE

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS, 1920

LONDON.
BIRMINGHAM.
GLASGOW.

Feb. 23—March 5.

SCHEDULE OF TRADES.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

LONDON.

Organised by the Board of Trade.

ADDRESS: Director, 10, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Cutlery.
Silver and electro-plate.
Jewellery, watches and clocks.
Imitation jewellery, including hard haberdashery articles.
Glassware of all descriptions.
China and earthenware.
Paper, stationery and stationers' sundries.
Printing.
Fancy goods, including travelling requisites and tobacconists' sundries.
Leather for the fancy goods, bookbinding and upholstery trades.
Brushes.
Toys and Sports Goods.
Scientific instruments.
Optical goods and spectacle ware.
Photographic appliances and requisites.
Drugs and druggists' sundries.
Musical instruments.
Furniture (knock down for export).
Art needlework requisites.

BIRMINGHAM.

Organised by the Birmingham Municipality and Chamber of Commerce, with the support and under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

ADDRESS: Secretary, The Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham.

Lighting fittings for electricity, gas, oil, etc.
Cooking stoves and utensils, including aluminium, enamel-ware, etc.
General hardware, including builders', marine and household ironmongery of all descriptions.
Tools (hand) of all descriptions and small machine tools.
Metal furniture for house, shop, office, garden and camp use, including bedsteads.
Perambulators, mailcarts and push-chairs.
Nautical instruments.
Firearms.
Fishing rods and tackle.
Machinery belting of all kinds.
Indiarubber goods for industrial and household purposes.
Motor-cycles and cycles.
Accessories for motor-cars, cycles and aeroplanes.
Weighing and measuring appliances and instruments.
Sanitary appliances.
Paints, colours, and varnishes and painters' requisites.
Tubes in copper, lead, brass and steel, and pipe fittings.
Architectural and ornamental metal work, including gates and fencing.
Ropes of steel and hemp, cordage and string.

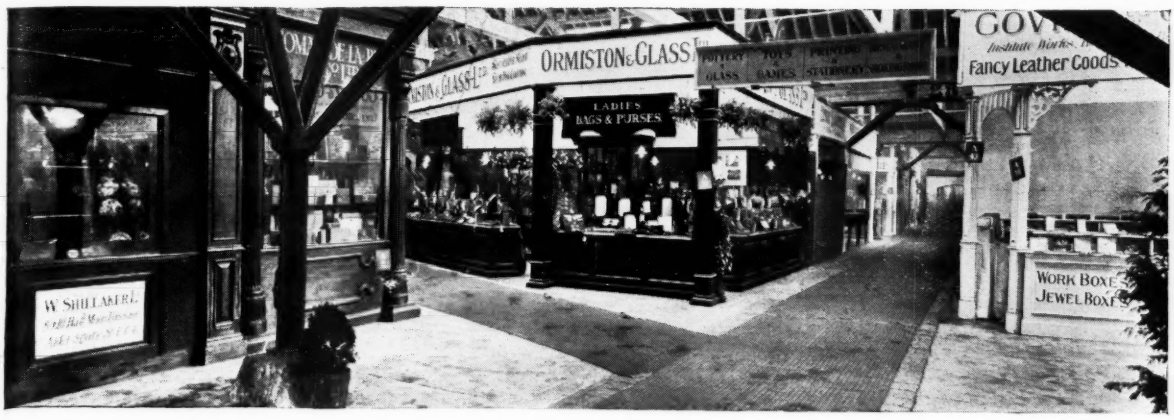
GLASGOW.

Organised by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow with the support and under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

ADDRESS: General Manager, Kelvin Hall of Industry, Glasgow.

Textiles of all descriptions.
Ready-made clothing, including hosiery.
Hats and caps.
Boots, shoes and gloves.
Carpet and upholstery materials.
Foodstuffs (prepared and preserved) and beverages.
Chemicals (light and heavy).
Domestic chemical products.

NOTE.—Applications for space from eligible manufacturing firms domiciled within the BRITISH EMPIRE, but outside the UNITED KINGDOM, can only be received through H.M. Trade Commissioners



A View in the Fancy Goods Section of the British Industries Fair, 1919.

Plans for the Coming Fair.

How the Scope of the British Industries' Fair, 1920, will be extended.

THIS the first year of peace releases the British Industries Fair from the restrictions which the manufacture of munitions of war has imposed upon it. The British Industries Fair of 1920 and the Fairs of the future will be on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of British industry. The knowledge that the country's first duty was to produce munitions led the Board of Trade to prohibit firms who were mainly engaged in the production of war requirements from exhibiting at trade fairs and practically confined the fairs to a few non-essential trades. The extent to which this policy was carried out is shown by the fact that even such articles as cutlery, electroplate, clocks and jewellery have been excluded from the last four Fairs. But to-day the position is changed, and the contemplated development is able to take place, with the result that it has been found necessary to provide as a home for the Fair in London the Crystal Palace, the largest exhibition building in the world. And already there is grave doubt that this building—gigantic as it is, will prove too small unless special additions are made to it.

The three Fairs, though held in different towns (London, Birmingham and Glasgow), are in reality one Fair. The London Fair is directly organised by the Board of Trade, while the Fairs in Birmingham and Glasgow are organised by the municipalities of the respective cities under the auspices and with the support of the Board. An important point in the organisation of the three Fairs is that they are held concurrently, each Fair representing a specified group of industries, and no one industry being permitted to exhibit at two Fairs.

Under the new scheme which thus comes into being many trades which in the past have been unrepresented by a Trade Fair have an opportunity of exhibiting their productions, and foreign buyers will have an opportunity of seeing at one time an enormous range of the country's productions.

The success which has attended the five Fairs already held in London has satisfied the Board of Trade as to the correctness of the system on which they have been organised, and the coming Fair, though so vastly increased in scope, will be run on the same lines.

The British Industries Fairs are not Exhibitions. They are Trade Fairs to which admittance is restricted to *bona-fide* trade buyers seriously interested in the participating trades, and admission is by invitation only. Participation in the Fair is confined to British manufacturing firms which shall be deemed in this instance to be firms whose principal works and head offices are situated within the British Empire and which are not controlled by foreign interests. Exhibitors are not permitted to exhibit goods other than those they actually manufacture. The result is that buyers who visit the Fair know that no article shown on an exhibitor's stand can be purchased elsewhere in the Fair, while the exhibitors on their side can rely on the fact that all visitors are trade buyers. So organised, the British Industries Fair is immeasurably more valuable to both exhibitors and buyers than a Fair in which the same article may be shown upon many exhibitors' stands and where the visitor may spend much of his time in comparing the different prices at which it can be purchased. By excluding the general public and restricting admission to trade buyers the exhibiting manufacturer is saved the great waste of time in which he would be involved by exhibiting and explaining his wares to persons who had no other motive for visiting the Fair than that of curiosity. In these two particulars the organisation of the British Industries Fair shows a great advance upon other Fairs.

Another point in which the British Industries Fairs are an advance on the Fairs which have been organised in various towns on the Continent is that participation in the Fairs is restricted to manufacturers of goods which are really suitable for inclusion. At some of the Fairs which have been held on the Continent such articles as railway engines, big guns and other products of engineering works have been exhibited, although it is clear that they are not articles which are purchased by the trade buyer in quantity for stock and re-sale. An examination of the schedule of the trades included in the British Industries Fair, 1920, will at once show that participation is confined to goods which are such as would be purchased for re-sale by wholesale and retail traders.

For manufacturers, participation is both cheap and simple, since, although the Fairs are financially self-supporting, the making of a profit is not aimed at by the Board of Trade, and because, so far as possible, each exhibitor is allowed to exhibit in the form he prefers. At no other Fair can an exhibitor place his samples before the world's buyers for so trivial a sum as at the British Industries Fair. Many exhibitors on small stands measuring 6 ft. by 6 ft. have been able to display their samples for a total sum of less than £10, and many exhibitors have found that their total expenses did not amount to 1 per cent. on the orders which they booked. In one case which has come to the Department's knowledge an exhibitor's total expenditure was less than ½ per cent.

The erection of their stands being left to the exhibitors, each exhibitor is able to erect the stand most suitable to his requirements. Should he wish to do so, he can erect an expensive office. Equally, should he so wish, he is at liberty to erect the simplest possible stand. At the same time, however, the Department

A View of the Crystal Palace, the Largest Exhibition Building in the World, and the New Hom

is prepared in the future, as it has been in the past, to place the orders for exhibitors' stands as part of a scheme by which simple but serviceable stands can be erected at the lowest possible cost.

At past Fairs the space at the disposal of the Department has been so restricted that it has been found necessary to reduce the amount of space which could be allotted to each exhibitor to considerably below the amount for which application had been made. The area of the great building in which the 1920 Fair will be held justifies the hope that, in spite of the increased number of trades included in the scope of the Fair, it will be found possible to allot exhibitors larger spaces than in 1919. And, further, the great height of the building will allow the stands to be seen to far greater advantage than has been possible in the buildings so far used. The arrival and despatch of the exhibitors' goods should also be greatly facilitated owing to the very complete arrangements provided for the cartage of goods.

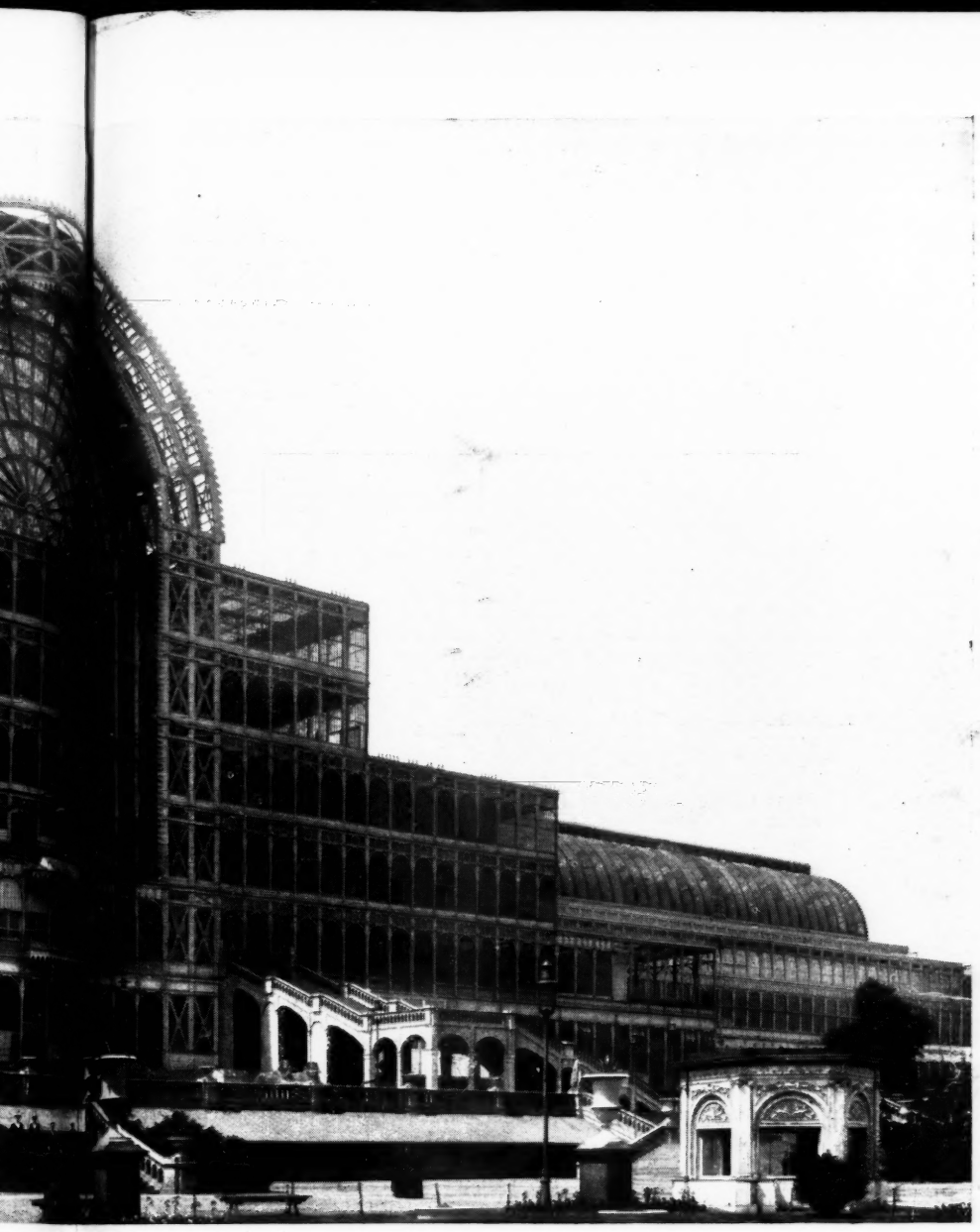
The new home of the British Industries Fair will also add very largely to the comfort of both exhibitors and visitors, since it will be possible to arrange for adequate and convenient luncheon and tea rooms. The historical associations and the architectural distinction of the buildings should also render them a fitting home for a great enterprise which should do much to make it evident that the British flag is as supreme in the peaceful fields of commerce as it has been on the field of war.

Some Facts abou of the British

The new London home of the British Industries Fair is the largest exhibition building in the world, and it is difficult to convey any adequate idea of its vastness. So large is it that the figures which represent its dimensions serve to confuse rather than to explain.

The enormous extent of its total floor area can, however, be understood from the fact that it amounts to approximately 20 acres, of which 14 acres are upon the ground floor. For comparison, it may be mentioned that the area of Trafalgar Square is given by the London County Council to be 2½ acres. But the best comparison can be made by exhibitors and visitors at the recent Fair held at the docks. A floor area of 20 acres is seven times as great as the space occupied by the whole British Industries Fair on that occasion.

Practically every part of the building has direct over-



New Home of the British Industries Fair. There are 14 Acres of Floor Space on the Ground Floor alone.

about the New Home sh Industries' Fair.

ustries world, of its repre- an to how- its to upon ioned the best rs at a of occu- that over-

head light, and no less than 25 acres of glass are employed to achieve this result.

To heat the vast building there are over fifty miles of hot-water pipes, and the water travels one and three-quarter miles after leaving the boiler before completing its circuit.

The main building alone is over 1,600 feet in length, a measurement which can be gauged by comparison with the length of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is 500 feet.

The visitor in walking from one extreme end of the building to the other covers a distance of over half a mile.

The great columns which support the domed roof measure no less than sixteen miles in total length.

In the centre transept the glass roof is 200 feet above the ground, and the height of the building throughout its length is 100 feet.

What the Fair has Already Accomplished.

THE surest test of the success of the British Industries Fair during the five years that it has now been in existence is the measure of the extent to which it continues to be supported by the exhibitors. Taken year by year, the number of exhibitors in each section or group of trades has steadily increased.

Another sure test of the usefulness of the Fair is the number of trade buyers who visit it each year. Just as the exhibitors have increased, so have the buyers increased each year. At the last Fair the number of buyers passing the turnstiles each day was approximately a thousand more than passed the turnstiles in 1918.

A third test of the success of the Fair is the amount of business transacted at it. And here again the signs of progress are clear, for each year the volume of business transacted has steadily grown.

Commenced soon after the beginning of the war and held throughout the whole five years under war conditions it has, up to the present, been practically impossible for foreign buyers to visit the Fair, but whenever and wherever possible they have done so. Their opinion of the Fair is expressed in the fact that the few who have been able to reach the Fair have

placed considerable orders. What the value of the orders placed by the foreign buyers has been can be gauged by the fact that one firm of exhibitors reported to the Department that in ten days they opened no fewer than 500 new accounts, of which 200 were with oversea buyers. Such a result could only have been achieved by years of steady work had not the Fair brought them into touch with these new customers.

Many firms, too, have reported to the Department that they sold out their whole output for the year in less than a week and have continued to do so each year that they have exhibited.

The possibilities of the Fair are clearly shown by the experience of several firms who at the time of the first British Industries Fair had contemplated closing down owing to shortage of orders but who decided to make a final effort by exhibiting their productions. The result of their so doing was that they booked sufficient orders to keep them busy at full pressure until the next Fair, and to-day they are prosperous and thriving concerns.

That nothing is so good for business as being where business is done is a maxim with which every business man will readily agree. How true it is has been well exemplified at the Fair where exhibitors have been known to find it necessary to marshal their customers into queues and to regulate the number of would-be purchasers who could be admitted to their stands at one time.

Another great advantage which exhibitors have reaped from the Fair has been that many of them, who had for years endeavoured to do business with special firms but had never succeeded in inducing them to visit their show-rooms, have been able at the Fair to place their goods before not only the firms' buyers but also the actual heads of the firms, and have so laid the foundations of what has since proved to be highly satisfactory business connections.

Yet another advantage which the manufacturer who exhibits secures in the sale of his goods is that he is able to lay before the buyers a far greater range of samples than the comparatively small collection which it would be convenient for his traveller to carry on his rounds. In addition, his samples are shown under the best conditions for their display.

Added to all this, the exhibitor has had the advantage of being able to meet during the eleven days of the Fair a very large proportion of his customers and so increase the personal relations which up to the inception of the British Industries Fairs he had been able to maintain only by occasional and irregular visits and the calls of his travellers.

To buyers also the Fair has proved of incalculable benefit owing to the careful classification and grouping of the Fair into trades. By this grouping the buyer has been enabled to inspect during the Fair period not only a few firms but practically all the manufacturers in whose productions he is interested. In a few hours he has found it possible to inspect a range of samples which in its breadth represents practically the whole production of the country in the particular lines with which he is concerned.

At the great Continental Fairs exhibitors are usually scattered throughout the town in different buildings, but at the British Industries Fair in London the exhibitors are grouped under one roof. How much this has meant to both buyers and exhibitors has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. With the firms he wishes to inspect scattered here and there throughout a town, the buyer has to prepare from the catalogue a list of firms whose goods he thinks are likely to interest him. He has then to set out upon his rounds of visits. The distance from firm to firm, the uncertainty of their exact location, and the other inconveniences attendant on business in a strange town, all help to reduce the number of firms whose goods he can inspect in the course of the day to comparatively few. But in London the buyer has not the chilling experience of wandering from show-room to show-room, as the firms he wishes to see are all within a few paces of each other. From the point of view of business development the firms he does not know are of more importance to the buyer than those he does, and it is here that the British Industries Fair is so valuable to him since side by side with the firms he knows are firms whose productions are new to him.

And it must be clear to any business man that what tends towards the comfort and convenience of the buyer must tend towards the benefit of the seller.

The advantage to the manufacturer of participation in the Fair does not end with the actual Fair itself, for the Fair catalogue has proved one of the most valuable forms of publicity which a manufacturer can secure. When the catalogue was first designed it was designed with the object of its becoming a book of reference and a buyer's guide. And in that object it has succeeded. Applications for copies of the catalogue are received by the Department the whole year round, and many of the applications come from Information Bureaux who have found it invaluable in answering enquiries for the names of manufacturers

WELL-DESIGNED STANDS IN THE GLASS SECTION.

A View in the Pottery and Glass Section.

in particular trades. Its importance as a book of reference is shown by the fact that applications are still received for copies of the catalogue of the 1915 Fair owing to the inclusion therein of certain trades which were afterwards excluded owing to the exigencies of the war. The demand for the 1915 catalogue will only cease with the appearance of the 1920 catalogue when the excluded trades will reappear, together with trades which have not yet participated.

Every year several thousand copies of the catalogue are distributed abroad by the Department, and to such advantage have they been placed that exhibitors have each year received many hundreds of foreign enquiries. How widely the catalogue circulates can be judged from the fact that a firm recently reported to the Department that they had received enquiries from all parts of the world—even including such out-of-the-way spots as Iceland and Honolulu.

There can be no doubt whatever that the total expenses incurred by many exhibitors have been more than compensated by the advantages which they have derived from their names appearing in the catalogue of the Fair, and that the expenses incurred by every exhibitor have been repaid many times over by the orders booked.

Hints for Intending Exhibitors.

FIRMS who manufacture any of the articles enumerated in the schedule on p. 2 and whose principal Works and Head Offices are situated within the British Empire are eligible to participate in the British Industries Fair. With the assistance which the Department is able to give them their participation becomes an exceedingly simple matter.

It is hoped that forms of application for space at the Fair to be held in London will be issued in the course of the next few weeks. As the early receipt of applications for space very materially assists in the work of organisation of the Fair, exhibitors should complete the forms and return them to the Department at once, stating clearly on them the class of goods they manufacture and the amount of space they would wish to be reserved for them. The application forms will be sent to all firms in this country interested in the trades covered by the Fair whose names are known

In the Section Devoted to Toys and Sports Goods.

to the Department, but any eligible firm desiring to exhibit which has not received an application form by the end of June should apply for one, stating at the same time the goods they manufacture.

Applications for space will be received up to a date which will be stated on the application form, and only applications received before that date will be considered.

As in the Fairs which have already been held, exhibitors will not be able to select the position of their stands, the allotments of space being made by the Department. All exhibitors in the same Section will, however, be grouped together, so ensuring that the positions allotted to competing firms are as nearly as possible of equal value. The actual ground plan of the Fair will not even be drawn up until all applications have been received, as it has been found that the space can be much more advantageously split up to suit the various exhibitors' requirements than exhibitors' applications can be fitted into a prearranged scheme.

A View in the Printing and Stationery Section

As soon as possible after the closing date for the receipt of applications for space a plan showing the site which has been allotted to him will be forwarded to each exhibitor, who should at once make the necessary arrangements for the erection of his stand. In order to interfere as little as possible with the various exhibitors' ways of displaying their goods, exhibitors are allowed to make use of the services of any stand contractor they choose, subject only to the approval of the Department.

To assist exhibitors who are unable or unwilling to undertake the work of ordering their own stands, the Department will arrange, as they have done at past Fairs, for the erection of simple stands of uniform design and at a uniform price, and will place orders for such stands on behalf of any exhibitors who authorise them to do so.

Assistance is given to exhibitors in other directions, and participation in the British Industries Fair becomes, as stated, an exceedingly simple matter.

The Department assists in the transport of exhibitors' goods and samples to the Fair by securing for them reduced railway carriage and by their handling, without extra charge, within the Fair. On delivery by the railways and carriers exhibits are received by the Department and are placed on the site allotted. Directly the exhibitor has unpacked his samples, his empty packing cases are removed, stored during the period of the exhibition, and returned to him by the Department at its close.

All invitations to visit the Fair are issued by the Department, and exhibitors are consequently saved the trouble and expense of sending cards of admission to their customers. Under the old system, by which a fixed number of tickets were given to each exhibitor for issue to his customers, it was found that the principal trade buyers received an invitation from practically every exhibitor and that other would-be buyers received no invitations at all. Under the present system exhibitors are invited to forward to the Department the names of any buyers they would wish to be invited, and the names they forward, which are not already included in the Department's card indexes of buyers, are at once added and invitations issued to them. As the index already contains over 100,000 names, it is but rarely that an exhibitor submits the name of a buyer not already included.

Exhibition Stands in the Toy Section.

Note. — Applications for space from eligible manufacturing firms domiciled within the British Empire, but outside the United Kingdom, can only be received through H.M. Trade Commissioners.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The

Board of Trade Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

JUNE 5, 1919.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PART I.

LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PART II.

LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH MAY *NOT* BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE,
DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS,
22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 4173. Telegrams: Derestim, London.

PART I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE.

[Goods marked with an asterisk (*) are those which have been removed from the Prohibited List by means of General Licences issued to the Customs. The other articles are not covered by the Prohibition of Import Proclamations].

N.B.—*All* articles, except hops, which are produced in and exported from any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be imported without licence.

---

* Abrasives ;—
Alundum grain.
Carbolon grain.
Carborundum.
Chromatum powder.
Emery Cord.
Garnet grain.
Silicon carbide.
*Abrasive cloths :—
Aloxite.
Chalk flint combination.
Crystolon.
Emerite.
Emery caps.
Emery cloth or electrite discs.
Garnet.
Grey chalk flint.
*Abrasive wheels.
*Acetic acid, all kinds.
*Aerated mineral and table waters.
*Almonds.
*Aloxite hones.
*Aluminium powder.
* ,, sheets, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tube, and strip.
*Ampoule files.
*Animals, wild.
*Antimony, crude, regulus, and sulphide.
*Antimony ore.
*Antimony ware.
*Anvils.
*Apples.
*Artificial teeth, containing gold.
Asbestos, raw.
*Auger bits.
*Awl blades.
*Axes.

*Bacon.
*Balances, fine, and spring.
*Bananas.
*Barrels, bungs, tits, spiles and shives for
*Barytes.
*Baskets, fruit and vegetable.
*Beans, baked, tinned.
* ,, baked with pork and tomato sauce.
* ,, and pork, tinned.
*Bee - keeping appliances, wooden.
*Belt hooks, for machinery and sewing machines.
*Belt laces, leather.
*Bench drills.
*Bill hooks.
*Billiard chalks.
*Birds, live.
*Bits, dovetail, and furniture.
* ,, expansion.
Blacking and polishes.
*Bladders, casings, and sausage skins.
*Bobbin blocks.
*Bolt clippers.
*Bolts and nuts.
Bones.
*Boot trees (wood).
*Boring heads.
*Boxes and tubes, small, turned wood.
*Brandy.
*Bread and meat slicing machines.
*Bread making machines (hand driven).
Bristles.
*Bronze powder.
*Bullet moulds.
*Bungs, wooden, for barrels.
*Burners, gas and oil lamp
*Button moulds, wooden.

*Calipers.
Candles.
*Canes, manufactured and unmanufactured.
*Cans, oil.
*Capsules, lead, for whisky and other bottles.
*Carpenters' tools.
Carriages, wagonettes, carts, etc., other than cycles, motor cars, and motor cycles.
*Cash registers.
*Cassia lignea.
*Castings bronze (machine or phosphor bronze).
Cattle and other animal foods.
*Cattle, de-horning instruments.
*Cells, Edison and component parts, for electrically propelled vehicles.
*Celluloid in sheets, rolls, and rods.
*Cement for leather belting.
*Chasers.
*Cheese.
Chemical manufactures and products (other than drugs, dye stuffs, and manures) not liable to duty.
Acetate of lime.
Acetone.
Bleaching materials :—
Bleaching powder.
Other bleaching materials.
Boracite.
Borate of lime
Borate of magnesium.
Borax.
Brimstone.
Carbide of calcium.
Cream of tartar.
Glycerine :—
Crude.
Distilled.
Muriate of ammonia.
Soda compounds :—
Soda ash.
,, bicarbonate.
,, caustic.
,, crystals.
,, other sorts.
Sulphuric acid.
Tartaric acid.
Unenumerated.
*Chewing gum.
Chicory.
*Chimes and whistles.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
*Choppers.
*Chucks.
Cider or perry, not containing added spirit.
*Cinematograph films
*Clamps, adjustable.
*Cleavers.
*Clothes horses, wooden.
*Clothing, men and boys.
Coal, coke, etc :—
Coal.
Coke.
Manufactured fuel.
*Cocoa butter.
*Cocoa powder.
*Cocoa raw.
*Coffee.
*Coffee roasting machines (hand power).
Coir yarn.
*Collapsible tubes, tin or lead, for medicinal or other purposes.
Collodion.
*Combination moulds and ladles
*Compo-board.
*Composition blocks for billiard balls.
*Coopers' tools.
Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine, of hemp, coir, or like material, other than binder or reaper twine.
Cork, unmanufactured and manufactured.
Corn and grain, all kinds.
*Corn planters.
*Cornice pole ends, wooden.
Cotton, raw.
*Cotton goods, dyed, coloured, and printed.
*Cotton goods, grey and bleached cloth other than cotton duck.
*Cotton yarns.
*Couplings, Union, pressed steel.
*Crabs, prawns, shrimps, and oysters, canned.
*Cutting nippers
*Cycle nipples.
*Cycles, metal parts, and accessories of,
other than
Bells, Cranks, Frame lugs, Hubs, including Coaster hubs and hub shells, Variable speed gears, Pedals, Frames, Free-wheel clutches, Forks, Chain wheels, Handle bars, Lamps (other than electric), Rims.

*Dentists' accessories of all kinds.
*Dial gauges.
*Diamonds, unset.
*Diatomite, or infusorial earth.
*Dictating machines, and parts, and accessories.
*Die heads.
*Dies and die stocks.
*Door checks.
*Door handles, wooden.
*Drags, manure.
*Drawn thread work.
*Drill presses.
*Drill sleeves and sockets.
*Drills.
Drugs containing no dutiable ingredient :—
Bark, Peruvian.
Quinine and quinine salts.
Unenumerated (including medicinal preparations).
Tanning substances :—
Bark for tanning.
*Extracts for tanning.
Gambier.
Myrobolans.
Sumach.
Valonia.
Unenumerated.
Dye woods :—
Logwood.
Unenumerated.

Eggs.
Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen.
Electric searchlights.
,, batteries, secondary.
*Electrodes.
*Electrotypes, zinc plates for manufacture of printing plates and zincos, also copper plates, and brass plates.
*Emery stones.
*Emery wheel dressers.
*Enamelled steel tanks with glass linings.
Ether, acetic.
,, butyric.
,, sulphuric.
Ethyl bromide.
,, chloride.
,, iodide.
*Expanding mandrels.
*Expansion bits.
*Expansion joints, iron or brass.
*Farriers' tools.
*Feathers for bedding, and down, uncleaned and unpurified.
*Ferrules, steel.
*Files.
*Filter candles, and filter cylinders for water filtering.
Fish (including turtle):
Fresh fish (not of British taking).
Shell fish.
Flax :—
Dressed and undressed.
Tow, or codilla.
*Flowers, fresh.
*Food, choppers, or mincing machines (hand-driven).
*Forks, digging, hay and corn, manure.
*Formic acid.
*Foundry flasks.
*Friction clutches.
*Fruits, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved.
*Fruits, fresh, except pears, and grapes.
*Furrows, and root, weeders.

Galls.
*Gauges.
*Geneva, Hollands.
*Glass cutters.
*Gloves, leather.
Glucose.
Glue, size, and gelatine.
Glue stock, and pieces for making glue.
*Goldbeaters skin.
*Gold, Bullion.
* ,, Leaf.
* ,, Liquid.
* ,, Manufactures of, except jewellery and gold nibs.
*Gold Ores, auriferous copper ores, and sweepings and residues containing gold.
*Granite setts and kerbs.
*Grease cups.
*Grinding stones.
Gum arabic.
* ,, copal.
* ,, kauri.
,, lac-dye, seedlac, shellac, and sticklac.
,, unenumerated.
*Gummite and manufactures thereof.
*Gut strings.
Gutta percha.

*Hacksaw blades.
Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk.
,, goats, other than mohair.
,, horse.
,, unenumerated.
,, manufactures of (other than of mohair).
*Hair requisites.
*Hammer heads, iron.
*Hammers, engineers'.
* ,, hide.
*Hammers, household or upholsterers'.
*Hammers, lead.
*Hams.
*Hand cultivators.
*Hand wheel cultivators.
*Hand drills, and Breast drills
*Hand grinders.
*Hand screwing machines.
*Hatchets.
*Hay knives.
* ,, rakes.
Hemp, dressed and undressed.
,, tow or codilla.
,, yarn.
*Hickory handles for miners' picks.
*Hickory squares for golf club shafts.
*Hides, wet and dry.
*Hoes.
* ,, horse.
*Hollands, Geneva.
*Hollow-ware enamelled.
Honey.
*Hooks, pruning.
* ,, wire.
*Hoop iron over 1 inch wide and thicker than 20 w.g.
*Hoops, wood, embroidery, wooden.
*Horns and hoofs.

*Ice
,, cream freezers (hand power.
*Injectors and ejectors.
*Ink :—
Chinese Liquid.
Copying (printing ink).
Gold, printing.
Harness (not containing spirit).
Lithographic copper transfer.
Paste.
Powder.
Printers'
Shoe (not containing spirit).
Silver, printing.
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.
*Irons, gas.
Isinglass.
Ivory, animal.
* ,, vegetable.

*Jacks, motor car, and track.
*Joiners' tools.
*Jute.
,, yarn.
,, manufactures of, other than rugs and matting.

*Lace, hand made.
*Lacquered ware, Japanese.
*Lard.
,, imitation.
*Lathe carriers.
* ,, dogs.
Leather, the following descriptions :—
*Buff hides.
*Fillet.
*Goat skins tanned.
*Lamb skins dressed.
*Sheep skins tanned or dressed.
*Scrap leather, including upper leather pieces and sole leather scrap, e.g., cut lifts, counter skivings and cut taps.
*Sole leather offal, viz., bellies, shoulders and heads.
*Stiffeners, boot and shoe.
*Waxed, and rough splits.
*Leather gloves.

*Liqueurs.
Liquorice, not containing added sugar.
*Lithopone.
*Lobsters, canned.
*Locks, trunk.
Locust beans.
*Lubricators.

Machinery :—
Prime movers (except agricultural and electrical).
Textile.
*Wood working, and parts thereof driven by power, and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including : Sawing machines of all descriptions, general joiners ; mortise, tenon, and boring machines ; lathes and rounding machines ; box and cask making machines, and all machines accessory thereto ; scraping and sandpapering machines ; wheelwright machinery ; firewood making and bundling machinery ; wood wool fibre and pulp machinery ; saw sharpening and setting machines ; saw stretchers and brazing apparatus, all machines for grinding ; planing, or moulding irons.
Unenumerated (not including typewriters and sewing machines).
*Machine tools and parts thereof.
*Machine vices.
*Magnesite.
*Malleable tube fittings.
*Mangle roller blocks, rough sawn.
*Manure scoops.
Manures of all kinds.
*Marble (unworked).
* ,, powdered).
Margarine.
*Masons' tools.
*Match splints.
*Mathematical instruments and screws for same.
*Mats and matting.
*Measuring tapes and rules (except wooden rules) including verniers.
*Measuring instruments, electrical, of all kinds, with 4 inch dials and below.
Meat :—
Beef.
Mutton.
Pork.
Rabbits.
Preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned).
Unenumerated.
*Medicinal preparations containing sugar.
Metals and ores and manufactures thereof :—
Ores :—
*Antimony.
Other sorts, except gold.
Manufactures :—
Iron and steel.
Pig iron.
Ingots, blooms and slabs.
Puddled bars.
Wrought, in bars, angles, rods, and sections.
Ship, bridge, and cockle plates and sheets.
Rails.
Tyres and axles.
All other heavy iron and steel, which does not fall under the heading of hardware.
Other metals (not being hardware).
Mica.
*Micrometers.

Milk.
*Milling cutters.
*Mitre blocks and scrapers for metal.
*Mitre boxes.
*Motors, electric, up to ¼ h.p.
*Motors, electric rolling mill for auxiliary, driving up to 250 h.p.
*Motors, single phase repulsion induction.
*Musical instruments, including gramophones, but excluding harmoniums, organs, pianos, pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature.
*Musical instrument parts.

*Nail pullers
*Nails, brass, and electro brassed.
*Nails, chair and trunk.
*Nickel oxide.
*Nuts.
Nuts and kernels, for expressing oil therefrom.
Nuts and kernels, unenumerated (not being drugs, dyestuffs, or fruit).

*Oars and rickers, boat.
Oil :—
Fish, viz., train, blubber, sperm, or head matter.
Animal.
Coco-nut :—
Unrefined.
Refined.
Mineral jelly (including vaseline).
*Olive.
Palm.
Lubricating oils.
Turpentine.
Essential (if not capable of retail sale as perfumery).
Unenumerated.
Oil-seed cake.
*Oil stones.
Oleo margarine or oleo oil.
*Oleo stearine.
*Onions.
*Oranges.
*Packing, cotton duck, and other descriptions of
*Packing, metallic steam.
Painters' colours and pigments :—
*Asphaltum.
*Bitumen for black varnish.
*Bone pitch.
*Brunswick black.
*Burnt sienna.
*Bone black.
*Carbon black.
*Carmine.
*China ink.
*Chinese ink.
*Cinnebar native.
*Cobalt oxide.
*Earth colours.
*Earth Sienna.
*Gamboge.
*Gamboge gum.
*Indian ink.
*Imitation goldleaf.
*Lime green.
*Ochre.
*Orpiment.
*Umber.
*Zaffre.

Paraffin wax.
*Pea harvesters.
*Pearls and precious stones unset.
*Peat moss litter.
*Pencils, slate.
*Pencil slats, cedar.
Perry.
*Persimmon blocks for golf club heads.

Photographic apparatus as follows :—
*Camera shutters.
*Cinematograph cameras.
*Ferrotype plates.
*Positive papers.
Piassava fibre, and other fibres for brush making.
*Picking bands, chrome.
*Piercers, punches, and round hole perforators.
*Pimento.
*Pipe cutters.
* ,, tongs, adjustable.
* ,, vices.
* ,, wrenches.
Pipes of all sorts, for smoking tobacco.
Pitch (other than coal pitch).
*Plaiting of all descriptions, including sparterie, but excluding visca plait.
*Plasters, medical, of all descriptions, containing more than 50 per cent. of cotton material.
*Pliers.
Plumbago.
*Plyers for sheep.
*Plywood.
*Plywood chair seats (perforated).
*Polishing heads.
*Potato diggers, hooks, and planters.
Poultry and Game.
*Pressure regulators.
*Pressure and vacuum gauges.
*Pumice stone, and pumice powder.
*Pump and engine governors.
*Punches.

*Rags, Angola and woollen.
* ,, Cotton, for other than paper-making.
*Rakes, steel-headed.
*Rattans and malacca canes.
*Reamers.
*Red oxide of iron.
*Reels and spools, wooden, required for textile trade.
*Rennet, dry, and extract of.
*Returned empties.
*Rods, copper, steel, and iron wire.
*Rolled gold, sheet wire, and chain.
*Rosaries.
Rosin.
Rubber, raw.
* ,, scrap or waste.
*Rubber-covered rollers for clothes wringers.
*Rubber manufactures other than tyres, boots and shoes, and stationery articles.
*Rum.

*Safety razor blades.
*Saké.
*Salt.
Sand.
Sauces or condiments.
*Saws, hand, circular, crosscut, kitchen and others.
*Screw brass parts for use on telephones.
*Screwing tackle (i.e., chasers, dies and stocks, taps and thread milling cutters).
*Screws, wood.
*Scythe strickles, carborundum.
*Scythes.
Seeds, all except soya beans.
*Seed cleaning machines.
*Seeders.
*Sharpeners, knife carborundum.
*Sharpening stones.
*Shears, pruning, sheep, and garden.
Shells of all kinds.
*Shipwrights' tools.
*Shives, wooden, for barrels.
*Sickles.
*Silica sand.

Silk :—
Knubs, or husks of silk, and waste.
Waste noils.
Raw.
Yarn.
Skins and furs (unmanufactured).
*Skins for capping medicinal preparations.
*Slide rules of metal.
*Smiths' tools.
*Soap and soap stock.
*Sockets, wire rope, drop forged steel.
*Sorghum carpet whisks.
*Soups containing sugar.
*Soya beans.
*Spanners.
*Spectacle cases of metal.
*Spectacle ware, unglazed, of all kinds.
Spices, all except pimento.
*Spiles, wooden, for barrels.
*Spirit levels.
Sponge.
*Spoons and forks, tinned iron.
*Springs for the upholstery trade.
*Springs, door and gate, of all kinds (including spring hinges).
*Stamps, hand, metal, for numbering and dating.
*Stapling presses.
Starch, dextrine, and farina or potato flour.
*Staves.
*Steam traps.
*Stones and slates, sawn and hewn, but not dressed.
Straw.
*Straw envelopes.
*Strings of all kinds for musical instruments.
*Strip, steel, heddle iron hook, tube, ground flat steel stock.
*Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food.
*Sugar cane.
*Swage shapers.
*Syringes, medical, of all kinds.

*Tailors' shears and trimmers, 6 inches or more in length.
Talc, French chalk, steatite mineral white, silica, and soapstone.
*Tallow.
*Tapping attachments.
*Taps.
*Tap wrenches.
Tanning extracts :—
*Chestnut.
*Hemlock.
*Mangrove.
*Oak.
*Quebracho.
Tar (other than coal-tar).
*Tea.
*Telephone switchboards and parts.
*Telephones, and telephone parts, except telephone brackets and parts.
*Terminals, brass, for electric fuse boards.
*Time recorders, and parts thereof.
*Tits, wooden, for barrels.
*Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).
*Tool holders.
*Traps, rat and mouse, wood with wire springs, etc.
*Treadle lathes of 3in. centres and over.
*Trench struts.
*Tube expanders.
*Turkey stone powder.
*Turnery, for the furniture trade.
*Tubing, flexible metallic.
*Typewriters and parts thereof.
*Union coupling, pressed steel.

*Vacuum cleaners, including electric vacuum cleaners.
Varnish (not containing spirit).
*Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried, and preserved, and pickles.
* ,, in brine.
,, raw, except tomatoes and onions.
Vinegar and acetic acid for table use.

*Watches of all kinds, and parts thereof.
*Water gauge fittings.
Wax (including ozokerit and earth wax).
*Welt ploughs, Deacons.
Whalebone (including finners).
Willows and canes, for basket-making.
*Wine.
Wire :—
*Brass.
*Coppered steel spring.
*Copper.
*Copper clad.
*Phosphor bronze.
*Steel wire coppered and flattened.
*Tinned mattress.
*Wire leading in nickelled copper.
*Wires, flexible for telephony and house wiring.
*Wood blocks, and unfinished turnery parts for toys.
*Wood boring bits.
*Wood flour.
*Wood heels, shanks, and pegs required by the boot and shoe industry.
*Wood, hoops and ends for barrels.
*Wood skewers.
*Wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed and dressed of all kinds (not including pit props, and pitwood or box-boards and case-boards cut to length and size).
*Wood scrapers.
*Wood ware for drawing offices and schools.
*Wood wool.
Wool.
Woollen and worsted yarn.

*Yeast.

H.M. Commercial Counsellors and Secretaries.

The following is a list of the Commercial Diplomatic Appointments which have been made up to date. It must be understood that the list is not final, as certain additional appointments are under consideration. These will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" as soon as they are made, and the list as printed at present will be amended accordingly.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.

Name and Address of Officer.	Rank.
M. N. Kearney, H.B.M. Legation, Brussels.	Commercial Secretary.

DENMARK.

R. M. Turner. (On Sick Leave.)	Commercial Secretary.
H. C. A. Carpenter, H.B.M. Legation, Copenhagen.	Commercial Secretary.

NETHERLANDS.

R. V. Laming, 16, Kettringstraat, The Hague.	Acting Commercial Secretary.

FRANCE.

J. Addison,	Commercial Counsellor.
G. F. Wadley, H.B.M. Embassy, Paris.	Acting Commercial Secretary.

GREECE AND SERBIA.

E. C. D. Rawlins, (Headquarters not yet fixed.)	Commercial Secretary.

ROUMANIA.

A. A. Adams. (Now at Department of Overseas Trade.)	Commercial Secretary.

ITALY.

E Capel Cure,	Commercial Counsellor.
W. H. Haslam, H.B.M. Embassy, Rome.	Commercial Secretary.

RUSSIA.

J. Picton Bagge, (Now at Department of Overseas Trade.)	Commercial Secretary.

TURKEY.

Capt. C. H. Courthope-Munroe. (Now at Department of Overseas Trade.)	Commercial Secretary.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

H. M. Villiers, M.V.O., 22, Montalban, Madrid.	Commercial Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Name and Address of Officer.	Rank.
J. J. Broderick, H.B.M. Embassy, Washington.	Commercial Secretary.
Lt.-Col. Maurice Alexander, C.M.G. (Now at Department of Overseas Trade.)	Acting Commercial Secretary.

LATIN AMERICA.

ARGENTINE.

H. O. Chalkley, H.B.M. Legation, Buenos Aires.	Commercial Secretary.

BRAZIL.

E. Hambloch,	Commercial Secretary.
E. Compton, H.B.M. Legation, Rio de Janeiro.	Acting Commercial Secretary.

PERU AND ECUADOR.

F. W. Manners, (Now on his way to Peru.)	Commercial Secretary.

FAR EAST.

CHINA.

H. H. Fox, C.M.G., H.B.M. Commercial Counsellor's Office, Shanghai.	Commercial Counsellor.
C. A. W. Rose, C.I.E., H.B.M. Legation, Peking.	Commercial Secretary.

HONGKONG.

H. J. Brett, New Government Building, Hongkong.	Commercial Secretary.

JAPAN.

E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. (Now at Department of Overseas Trade.)	Commercial Counsellor.
H. A. F. Horne, H.B.M. Commercial Counsellor's Office, Yokohama.	Commercial Secretary.

PART II.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY NOT BE IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENCE.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Agricultural machinery.	
Aluminium, hollow-ware, and other articles, except aluminium sheet, foil, circles, rods, bars, ingots, angles, wire, tubes, and strip, and aluminium powder.	
Apparel, ladies, including corsets.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Arch supports.	
Art, works of	Licensed free on application.
Automatic machines for retail sale of any article.	
Auto-scooters.	
Ball bearings.	
Ball bearing bolts.	
Ball retainers.	
Barb wire.	
Barrels or drums, steel, for containing oil or chemicals.	
Barrows, steel.	
Baskets, other than fruit and vegetable baskets.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports (Belgium). 50 per cent of 1916 imports (other countries).
Baths, metal and fittings thereof.	
Batteries for pocket lamps.	
Beer.	
Bells, door.	
Binder Twine.	
Boards, washing, and paste.	
Bolts for bags and cases.	
Bone, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boot laces, cotton	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Boots and shoes.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boots and shoes, rubber.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Boxboards, cut, for packing of edible goods in tins and bottles, and all other commodities.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports, in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Boxboards cut to length for packing cases for foodstuffs, except those packed in tins and bottles.	Licensed freely on application.
Box strappings and fasteners.	
Brislings, herrings, sprats and mousses, tinned, in oil, or tomato or other dressing.	
Brooms and brushes.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Brush stocks, wooden.	
Bulbs (flower) medicinal bulbs and herbs, hyacinths, early single and double tulips, crocus, Spanish iris, gladioli, chionodoxa, scilla sibirica.	Licensed freely on application.
Bulbs (flower) other sorts.	
Bulbs for electric lamps.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Butter.	
Buttons.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Cables and wires, electric (other than flexible wires for telephony and house wiring).	
Cameras, fitted with lenses.	
Carbons for arc lamps, cinemas, and searchlights.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Carpets.	25 per cent. of 1917 imports.
Carpet sweepers.	
Cartridges.	
Casket hardware.	
Cast steel pins for textile purposes.	
Celluloid, manufactures of, other than in sheets, rolls, and rods.	
Cement, except for leather belting.	
Chains.	
Chinaware, earthenware and pottery.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clocks, parts and movements.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Clogs and clog soles, wooden.	
Cloisonné ware.	
Cocks for gas, water and steam.	
Cocoa, preparations of	100 per cent. of 1915 imports.
Cornice poles and rings, wooden.	
Cotton duck.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Crowbars.	
Curios.	Licensed freely on application.
Curtain rods.	
Cutlery, other than safety razor blades.	
Cycles, other than motor cycles.	
Cycle (pedal) accessories :— Frame lugs, hubs including coaster hubs and hub shells, variable speed gears, free wheel clutches, cranks, pedals, rims, frames, forks, handlebars, chain wheels, bells, lamps other than electric.	
Dowels.	
Drawing pins.	
Dry cells and primary batteries, except those for pocket lamps.	20 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Electrical accessories and parts thereof, including fan motors.	
Electrical cooking, heating, and domestic laundry appliances, except electric washing machines and electric vacuum cleaners.	
Embroidery, cotton.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports (by weight).
Erasers.	33⅓ per cent. of 1916.
Fan blowers and forges.	
Fancy goods (articles de Paris).	Licensed freely on application.
Fatty acids.	
Feathers for bedding, and down, cleaned and purified.	Admitted to extent of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.
Feathers, ornamental—egret, heron, lyre bird, bird of paradise, Argus pheasant, Impeyan pheasant, Condor, albatross.	
Fence stretchers and strainers, wire.	
Fibre flax seed for sowing.	
Fire extinguishers.	
Flax yarn and all manufactures thereof.	
Flowers, artificial.	
Forgings, drop, other than wire rope sockets.	
Forgings and castings for motor vehicles.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in proportionate monthly quantities.
Furniture, domestic of all kinds.	
Furniture and cabinet parts, mill finished, not assembled.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Furniture, office and institution (including roll top desks, cabinets, etc., and chairs).	
Furniture casters of all kinds.	
Fuses, fuse components and parts.	
Games and playing cards.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Gas mantles, rings and supports (earthenware).	100 per cent. of 1916 imports in quarterly amounts.
Gauze, painted iron mosquito.	
Gilt ware, and plated ware.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports from all Allied and Neutral countries, the permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Gin.	
Glassware, the following :— Scientific, machinery, optical, miners' lamp glasses.	

*Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Glassware, other sorts (including bottles and jars).	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Gloves, fabric, and fabric for the manufacture of gloves.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Granite, dressed.	
Guns and rifles.	
Handbags, purses, wallets, of leather, and goods of a like nature.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports, from America, Japan, and Italy.
Handles, broom.	
Handles, tool, of all kinds, except hickory shafts for miners' picks.	
Hand wagon movers.	
Hardware, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Hoists, electric, except Yale triplex electric hoists.	
Hoists, Yale triplex electric.	
Hooks and eyes.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hops.	
Horn, manufactures of	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Hose clamps, brass.	
Hosiery, cotton in the piece	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Hosiery, cotton, other than in the piece.	
Instruments, electrical measuring of, all kinds, except those with 4 inch dials and under.	
Instruments, musical, harmoniums, organs, pianos pianolas, and instruments of a similar nature.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports; ration to be based on the number of instruments.
Instruments, surgical and medical.	
Insulating cloths, tapes, including varnished cambrics and oiled silks.	25 per cent of 1913.
Irons, flat or laundry.	
Ivory, manufactures of.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Jacks, except motor car and track jacks.	
Jewellers' findings, chain, brooch catches, pins and joints, snaps, bolt and split rings of base metal or gilt.	Licensed freely.
Jewellery.	
Jewellery, imitation.	25 per cent. of 1916 imports being continued and extended to all countries; permissible percentage of gold content being 4 per cent. by value.
Joinery, builders' (including builders' mouldings).	
Lace, machine made.	50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Lamps, blow.	Licensed freely on application.
Lamps, electric, incandescent (i.e., complete lamp bulbs with filaments), and filaments' supports, contacts and tubes.	
Lamps, indoor oil, of all kinds.	
Lamps, metal parts of	
Lanterns, hurricane.	
Lasts, boot and shoe, wooden.	
Lawn mowers.	Quantity admitted in the 8 months ending 1st September, 1919, is not to exceed 50 per cent. of imports of whole year 1913.
Lead wool.	
Leather, sole other than offal (i.e., bellies, shoulders, and heads).	Prohibited until after 30th June.
Leather, upper.	Prohibited until after 15th June.
Levers for braces.	
Locks and padlocks, except trunk locks.	
Machinery, dairy, wooden.	
Magnetos.	
Mangles.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Marble, worked.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Matches.	290,000 gross of boxes monthly from Scandinavia; 90,000 gross of boxes monthly from Belgium.
Metal boot protectors.	
Metal fittings and frames for bags and trunks.	
Metal fittings for corsets and suspenders	
Metal parts for loose leaf ledgers.	
Metal tips for penholders.	
Meters, electric, house service.	
Methyl, alcohol.	
Mops.	
Motors, electric, and parts thereof other than for renewals, except (a) small motors up to ¼-h.p.; (b) rolling mill motors for auxiliary driving up to 250-h.p.; (c) single phase repulsion induction motors.	
Motors, fan.	
Motor vehicles, including bicycles and accessories.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Motor vehicles, spare parts.	Licensed freely for renewal purposes only by way of repairs to foreign-made vehicles already on the road.
Mouldings, pressed (as distinct from picture frame mouldings and builders' mouldings.	
Mouldings, picture frame.	100 per cent of 1916 imports.
Nails, wire and extras.	
Nails, cut (iron or steel).	
Nails, felt (iron or steel).	
Nails, hob.	
Nails, horseshoe.	
Nails, shoe.	
Nails, wire hob.	
Nails, wire shoe.	
Oil cloth, except table baize, blind cloth, and leather cloth.	Licensed freely on application.
Paints and enamels.	Prohibited until 1st July.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: Brilliant, bronze-blue, chrome-green and yellow, chromate of lead, copper oxide, minium, oxide of tin, steel-blue, Parisian blue, powder colours, red lead, vermilion.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Painters' colours and pigments, the following: litharge, ultramarine blue, white lead, satin-white, lamp-black.	
Paper clips, wire.	
Pens, fountain, containing no gold.	24 tons per annum distributed among importers.
Pen nibs, gold.	Present ration being maintained.
Pen nibs, other than gold.	33⅓ per cent. of 1916 imports.
Pencils.	Ration 50 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Perfumery and toilet preparations.	
Photographic apparatus, except the following:—Cameras fitted with lenses, ferrotype plates, camera shutters, positive papers, cinematograph cameras.	33⅓ per cent. of 1913 imports.
Pegs, clothes, wooden.	
Pinch bars.	
Pins and safety pins, wire.	
Pipes, cast-iron and fittings.	
Pipes, rain-water.	
Pipes, soil guttering.	
Pistols and revolvers.	
Plants and trees.	
Plugs, wooden, for paper reels.	
Potash salts.	
Potato-chipping machines.	
Press buttons.	

*Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Article.	Extent to which Licences will be issued.*
Pulleys, iron and steel, except pressed steel pulleys, of which 200 tons (actual net weight are to be admitted until 1st September).	
Pulleys, wooden.	
Pulley blocks, steel, except Yale triplex.	
Pulley blocks, Yale triplex.	100 per cent. of 1913 imports to regular pre-war importers.
Pumps, semi-rotary.	
Red prussiate of potash.	
Refrigerators, wooden.	
Rivets, boot and shoe.	
Rods, brass, tape and strip.	
Rollers, mangle, wooden	
Rollers, spring blind.	
Roller bearings.	
Rope, wire.	
Rubber bands for stationery articles.	75 per cent. of 1916 imports in proportionate quarterly amounts.
Rubber, reclaimed	
Rules, slide, other than metal.	
Rules, wood (including 12-inch school rules).	
Saccharin.	
Safes, ice, wooden.	
Salmon, canned.	
Scales.	
Scissors of all kinds under 6 inches.	
Sewing machines, domestic, hand and treadle, and parts thereof.	75 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Shafts, turned, for golf clubs.	
Shaft bearings, shaft bearing boxes, blocks for shafting, shaft collars, shaft couplings, shaft hangers, shaft hanger frames.	
Shop cranes, portable.	
Shuttles and bobbins, wooden.	
Silk.	
Silk manufactures.	From Switzerland, 50 per cent. of 1916 imports. From other countries, licensed freely.
Silver manufactures (other than silver watches and watch cases) and electro-plate.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Skins and furs, manufactures of.	
Slates, roofing.	
Speed indicators or tachometers, other than those required for use on motor cars.	
Spirits, raw, for industrial purposes.	
Spring cotters.	
Spring washers.	
Stationery articles, the following:—Rubber faced hand dating and numbering stamps, stamp inking pads, stamping outfits complete, sealing-wax, endorsing ink, penholders, wax crayons.	Present ration of 33⅓ per cent. of 1916 imports maintained.
Steel balls.	
Stereoscopes without lenses.	
Stoves, gas.	
Stoves, oil cooking and heating, with wicks, including blue flame atmospheric stoves.	
Stoves and ranges.	
Stoves, wickless.	
Strip, cold rolled steel.	
Studs, frost for horse shoes.	
Studs, shoe.	
Studs, steel for motor-car tyres.	
Studs, wire protector.	
Tanks, steel.	
Taper pins.	
Tennis racquet frames (unfinished).	
Tomatoes.	
Tools, shoemakers'.	
Toys other than electric toys, including parts thereof.	20 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Toys, electrical.	
Tractors and tractor ploughs.	
Trees and plants.	
Trolleys and trucks for warehouse and wharf.	
Trimmings, the following:— Webbings, fringes, braids, wicks, galloons, tapes, Visca plait, upholstery and dress cords.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Tubes, brass.	
Tubes, brass-coated.	
Tubes, copper.	
Tubes, welded iron and steel up to 2 inches in diameter.	
Tubing, solid drawn, weldless.	
Tyres, rubber.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.
Umbrella frames, tubes and fittings.	
Valves, gun metal, brass, bronze for gas, water and steam.	100 per cent. of 1916 imports.
Valves, iron and steel.	
Valves, iron foot.	
Weighing machines (and scales).	
Weighing machines, portable platform	
Wheels Warner and component parts.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Other wheels.	
Whisky.	Prohibited from U.S. except in the case of consignments proved to have been actually paid for by the consignees in this country prior to Jan. 1st., 1919.
Wood, manufactures of, not otherwise specifically mentioned.	Licensed freely on application.
Wire bale ties.	
Wire, enamelled copper.	
Wire, galvanised.	
Wire, nickel.	
Wire, steel and iron.	
Woollen goods.	Licences granted freely on application for cloth 14 oz. and over and 54 inches wide.
Wringers.	25 per cent. of 1913 imports in quarterly amounts.
Zinc oxide.	50 per cent. of 1913 imports.

*Where no ration is stated, the goods will be licensed *only exceptionally*, as and when required.

Licences for Goods of French Origin should, as hitherto, be obtained by the French exporter from the Paris Branch of the Department of Import Restrictions, 10 Place Edouard VII, Paris. Application should be made before the despatch of the goods from France.

APPENDIX.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES WHICH ARE NOT DEALT WITH BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Prohibited articles in respect of which application should be made *not* to the Department of Import Restrictions, but to the authority shown against each.

All bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom. All rouble notes (other than rouble notes issued by the Caisse d'Emission of the Provisional Government of Archangel)	The Secretary, The Treasury, S.W. 1.
All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit, and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.	The Secretary, Licensing Sub-Committee, Dyes Department, Board of Trade, Danlee Buildings, 53, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
Cocaine and Opium.	The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board), and manufactures of paper and cardboard, engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, other than works of art, and certain classes of printed matter.	Paper Import Restrictions Department, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
Sugar.	The Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

The Board of Trade Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Published on Thursdays of each week. Price 6d.

The "Board of Trade Journal" of each week contains authoritative Special Articles, information on Imperial and Foreign Trade, Shipping and Transport, Minerals and Metals, Textiles, etc., Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes, and all Government Notices affecting Trade—issued by the various Government Departments—connected with Exports and Imports, Reconstruction, Demobilisation, Postal Services, Food, and the cancellation or suspension of Orders.

PUBLISHERS:

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2., and BRANCHES.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES
JUL 18 1919
U. S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JUL 16 1919
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SUPPLEMENT TO

The

Board of Trade Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

JUNE 26, 1919.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

THE NEW TARIFF SURTAXES: COMPLETE LIST.

REVISED IMPORT REGULATIONS: TEXT OF DECREE.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

IMPOSITION OF TARIFF SURTAXES.

A French Presidential Decree of the 14th June, published in the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) for the 18th June, provides for the imposition of *ad valorem* surtaxes on the goods specified in a schedule which is annexed to the Decree. The publication of this Decree was announced in the notice at page 781 of last week's issue of this "Journal." A translation of the Decree is printed below, and is followed by a statement showing (a) the articles on which the duties have been increased by the imposition of a surtax (the goods, it will be noticed, are specified in accordance with the French Tariff nomenclature); (b) the rate of duty under the French "Minimum" Tariff (in nearly all cases the Tariff rate of duty is specific); and (c) the rate of the *ad valorem* surtax, under the "Minimum" Tariff, imposed by the present Decree.

It will be understood that the higher or "General" Tariff rates have also been increased by the imposition of surtaxes, these being on a higher scale than those imposed under the "Minimum" Tariff; but inasmuch as goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom are subject to the French "Minimum" Tariff on importation into France or Algeria, only the rates of that Tariff, with the corresponding surtaxes, are shown in the present notice. Information as to the rates leviable under the "General" Tariff on any class of merchandise may be obtained by British traders who may be interested, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A "Report to the President of the French Republic" is prefixed to the Decree, in which it is explained that the relaxation of the Import Prohibition Régime [which forms the subject of a separate notice in this issue of the "Journal"] requires to be accompanied by an increase of the Tariff rates of duty, since the Tariff, owing to the general increase of prices, no longer represents the level of protection which its framers designed (*i.e.*, the *ad valorem* incidence of the duties is greatly reduced), and which is necessary if French industries are not to be overwhelmed by foreign imports as a result of the removal of the import prohibitions. Consequently, a provisional increase of the Tariff duties is now introduced, in order to re-establish the *ad valorem* incidence of the rates, as far as possible, on a pre-war basis, pending a general Tariff revision, data for which are being collected and studied.

However, it has been considered advisable to refrain from imposing any surtax on foodstuffs, and raw and semi-manufactured products, which are essential to the national industries.

The Government will watch the course of prices, and will make such reductions in the surtaxes now imposed as may appear to be called for by any general reductions of values; or, on the other hand, will increase the surtaxes if such a course is justified by further increases in the values of goods.

In order to safeguard the interests of the French export trade, it is intended to make provision whereby goods imported to be manufactured, worked-up, etc., and then re-exported, will be exempt from the surtax now imposed.

As regards manufactured textile goods (yarns, tissues, etc.), it is stated that, in view of the important position occupied by these products in French industry, and in view of the very large imports which have taken place since the war, it has appeared desirable to postpone any decision as to the future régime until the representatives of the industry have been consulted. On this account the present Decree does not make any provision as regards these goods, the import control régime being provisionally maintained. An early Decree on the subject is in contemplation.

TRANSLATION OF THE DECREE OF THE 14TH JUNE, 1919.

Art. 1.—In addition to the import duties leviable under the Law of the 11th January, 1892, and subsequent Laws, goods of foreign origin shall be subject to the *ad valorem* surtaxes set out in the schedule annexed to the present Decree, and in accordance with the specifications adopted in the schedule.

Art. 2.—The said surtaxes shall be levied in accordance with the general Tariff regulations.

The value to be declared is that of the goods at the place where and time when they are presented to the Customs authorities, not including the import duty.

Art. 3.—Goods which are proved to have been shipped direct to a French port or to have been despatched (*mise en route*) direct to France from Europe prior to the publication of the present Decree, will be admitted under the former Tariff conditions.

Art. 4.—These provisions are applicable in Algeria.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TARIFF SURTAXES ESTABLISHED BY THE DECREE, UNDER THE "MINIMUM" TARIFF, TOGETHER WITH THE "MINIMUM" TARIFF RATE OF DUTY ON EACH CLASS OF GOODS.

[NOTE.—N = net weight: G = gross weight. 100 kilogs = 220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
ex 23	Wool, including alpaca, llama, vicuna yak, camel and cashmere goat's hair:		
	Combed or carded .. 100 kil. N.	25 00	5
	Combed or carded, dyed do.	27 50	5
	MARBLES, STONES, EARTHS, COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, &c.		
ex 176	Agates and other similar stones:		
	Worked .. .. .. 100 kil. N.	15 00	5
ex 180	Slates:		
	Framed or not, intended specially for writing or drawing .. 100 kil. N.	3 75	10
180 *bis*	Slates with frames of varnished or white wood, with abacus or with metal sheath for the pencil .. 100 kil. N.	60 00	10
	Building materials:		
181	Bricks, solid, of all shapes or sizes, common (1) .. .. 100 kil. G.	0 15	5
181 *bis*	Bricks, solid, of all shapes and sizes, fine, pressed or smoothed; hollow bricks (1) .. .. 100 kil. G.	0 40	5
	Building Materials, *continued*—		
181 *ter*	Tiles, common, not pressed and not for dovetailing (1) .. 100 kil. G.	0 40	5
181 *quat.*	Tiles, shaped ("mécaniques") or for dovetailing ("à emboîtement") and accessories for roofs; common pottery for building purpose, not ornamented, such as stackpipes, soil pipes, chimney pots, chimney cowls (1) .. .. .. 100 kil. G.	0 80	5
185	Cement:		
	Slow .. .. .. do.	0 60	10
	Quick .. .. .. do.	0 40	10
185 *bis*	Pipes and moulded articles:		
	Of cement and concrete .. do.	1 00	15
	Of reinforced cement .. do.	1 50	15
186	Tiles of compressed cement:		
	Of one colour .. .. do.	1 00	10
	Of several colours .. do.	2 00	10
	Mosaics .. .. .. do.	4 00	10
186 *bis*	Slabs and tiles of xylolith .. do.	2 00	10

(1) Tiles, bricks, and other pottery for building purposes, of common or fine earthenware, glazed, enamelled or coloured, are dutiable under No. 337.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N = net weight; G = gross weight. 100 kilogs = 220.46lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad. val.*
	METALS.		
	Iron and Steel:		
ex 205 *bis*	Ferro-manganese containing more than 25 per cent. and less than 90 per cent. of manganese; ferro-silicon containing more than 5 per cent. and less than 20 per cent. of silicon; silico-spiegel, rich, containing at least 20 per cent. of silicon and manganese* (2) 100 kil. G.	3 50	5
	Ferro-silicon containing 20 per cent. or more but less than 90 per cent. of silicon (2) .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	5
	Ferro-chromium containing more than 10 per cent. and less than 90 per cent. of chromium (2) .. 100 kil. G.	8 00	5
	Ferro-titanium containing more than 5 per cent. and less than 90 per cent. of titanium (2) .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	Ferro-molybdenum containing more than 5 per cent. and less than 90 per cent. of molybdenum (2) 100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	Ferro-tungsten containing more than 5 per cent. and less than 90 per cent. of tungsten (2) .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	5
207 *ter*	Fine steel for tools .. .. do.	15 00	8
207 *quat.*	Special steel containing (1):		
	At least 0/5 per cent. of nickel .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	5
	From 0/5 to 6 per cent. of chromium .. .. do.	15 00	
	From 0/5 to 6 per cent. of tungsten .. .. .. do.	15 00	
	From 0/2 to 2 per cent. of molybdenum .. .. do.	15 00	
	From 0/1 to 0/5 per cent. of vanadium .. .. do.	15 00	
	From 0/1 to 0/5 per cent. of titanium .. .. .. do.	15 00	
207 *quing.*	Special steel containing:		
	More than 6 per cent. of chromium.. .. .. do.	50 00	10
	More than 6 per cent. of tungsten .. .. .. do.	50 00	
	More than 2 per cent. of molybdenum .. .. do.	50 00	
	More than 0/5 per cent. of vanadium .. .. do.	50 00	
	More than 0/5 per cent. of titanium or all other rare elements ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
211	Iron, tinned (tin plate), coated with copper, lead, or zinc:		
	More than 6/10 of a millimetre in thickness.. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	15
	Of 6/10 of a millimetre or less in thickness.. .. ..100 kil. N.	13 00	
214	Wheels, tyres, and wheel centres of iron or steel:		
	For railway and tramway cars and carriages:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. G.	8 00	10
	Worked .. .. .. do.	10 00	
	For locomotives:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	8 00	10
	Worked .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	Axles:		
215	Straight axles for railways and tramways, axles, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. G.	8 00	10
	Worked .. .. ..100 kil. N.	13 00	
216	Crank-axles for locomotives, of iron or steel:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	5
	Worked .. .. .. do.	20 00	10
217	Axles for automobiles, of iron or steel:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	16 00	10
	Worked .. .. .. do.	22 00	
ex 221	Copper, pure or alloyed with zinc, tin, aluminium, or manganese:		
	Rolled or hammered (3):		
	In bars of all sections, of which the greatest diameter is:		

(1) Under this number are included only special steels containing only one or at most two of the elements above mentioned, provided that, in the latter case, the amount of each of the two elements does not exceed the limits indicated for each of them.

(2) All metallurgical products included in these categories, which cannot be rolled or wrought, are to be regarded as ferro-alloys.

(3) Leaves of copper or brass for gilding or for the manufacture of bronze powder shall pay the duty applicable to copper gilt or silvered

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES— *continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Copper, alloyed, etc. *continued*		
	50 mm. or more .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	5
	Less than 50 mm. .. .. do.	10 00	
	Rolled or hammered, in plates of a thickness of:		
	5/10 mm. or more ..100 kil. N.	12 00	5
	Less than 5/10 mm. .. do.	15 00	
	In wire, polished or not, other than gilt, silvered or nickelled, of a diameter of 1/10 mm. or more ..100 kil. N.	12 00	5
	Less than 1/10 mm. .. do.	15 00	
ex 222	Lead, rolled .. .. ..100 kil. G.	6 50	10
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.		
234 *bis*	Bromides .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
ex 234 *ter*	Fluorides (excepting fluoride of sodium) .. .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	5
ex 235	Iodine, refined .. ..100 kil. N.	400 00	5
236	Iodides and iodoforms .. do.	(1)400 00	15
ex 238	Acids:		
	Acetic (2):		
	Containing less than 40 per cent. of crystallizable acid ..100 kil. G.	5 00	10
	Containing from 40 to 80 per cent. of crystallizable acid ..100 kil. G.	10 00	
	Containing more than 80 per cent. of crystallizable acid ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Hydrofluoric .. .. ..100 kil. G.	6 00	5
	Hydrofluosilicic .. .. do.	4 00	5
	Lactic (3):		
	Containing in weight 60 per cent. or less of free acid ..100 kil. N.	15 00	15
	Containing in weight over 60 per cent. of free acid .. ..100 kil. N.	18 00	
	Tartaric .. .. .. do.	12 00	5
240	Ammonia (volatile alkali) ..100 kil. G.	2 00	5
ex 250	Salts of soda not mentioned (in the Tariff) except phosphate of soda .. .. ..100 kil. G.	4 35	20
253	Salts of cobalt .. ..100 kil. N.	350 00	5
254	Salts of silver .. ..100 kil. N.	930 00	15
ex 256	Acetate:		
	Of copper:		
	Crude .. .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	5
	Refined:		
	In powder .. ..100 kil. N.	14 50	
	Crystallized .. .. do.	21 00	
	Of lead .. .. ..100 kil. G.	7 60	
	Of potash .. ..100 kil. N.	22 00	
	Of soda:		
	Anhydrous .. ..100 kil. G.	(4) 5 00	
	Crystallised or hydrated do.	(4) 4 75	
257	Alcohol, amylic .. .. do.	6 25	5
257 *bis*	Methylic alcohol or wood spirit .. .. ..100 kil. N.	11 50	10
257 *ter*	Formic aldehyde:		
	In solution called formol, of not more than 40 degrees of formic aldehyde .. ..100 kil. G.	9 50	10
	As trioxymethylene or other polymeres more concentrated than formol .. .. ..100 kil. N.	24 00	
258	Alumina, anhydrous .. do.	20 00	15
259 *ter*	Hydrate of alumina .. do.	10 50	15
ex 262	Carbonate:		
	Of lead (ceruse) .. ..100 kil. G.	7 00	5
262 *bis*	Carbide of calcium ..100 kil. G.	6 00	15
264	Chlorate:		
	Of potash .. .. ..100 kil. N.	(4)32 00	10
	Of soda, of baryta, and other do.	(4) 32 00	
ex 265	Chloride:		
	Of aluminium .. .. do.	20 00	5
ex 266	Chromate:		
	Of lead .. .. .. do.	18 50	10
269	Lactate of iron .. .. do.	43 00	15
269 *bis*	(3) Other lactates .. .. do.	15 00	
269 *ter*	(3) Formiates .. .. do.	15 00	5
270 *bis*	Nitrates of thorium, cerium, and other rare earth salts .. ..100 kil. N.	800 00	20
ex 271 *bis*	Pyrolignite:		
	Of lime .. .. ..100 kil. G.	3 00	10
271 *ter*	Acetone .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	10
ex 273	Sulphate of zinc .. ..100 kil. G.	1 60	10

(1) Not including the internal revenue tax on the alcohol employed in the manufacture of iodoforms.

(2) These acids shall be adulterated in such a way as to render them unfit for the manufacture of vinegar.

(3) Law of February 5th, 1912.

(4) Including the tax to cover the expenses of supervision of soda factories.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued*

[NOTE.—N = net weight; G = gross weight. 100 kilogs. = 220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—(*Continued*).		
ex 277	Sulphides:		
	Of arsenic .. .. ..100 kil. G.	3 00	5
	Of mercury:		
	Artificial:		
	In lumps .. ..100 kil. N.	31 00	
	Pulverized (vermilion) do.	62 00	
	Of zinc .. .. ..100 kil. G.	2 50	
279	Prussiate of potash:		
	Yellow .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	20
	Red .. .. .. do.	30 00	
281 *ter*	Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates or sheets .. .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	15 (*a*)
281 *quat.*	Celluloid and other similar plastic materials not specifically mentioned, including artificial ivory and tortoise shell:		
	In canes, tubes, batons ..100 kil. N.	75 00	
	In sheets, polished, coloured, or worked in any manner 100 kil. N.	150 00	
	COLOURS.		
295	Ultramarine:		
	Natural .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	10
	Artificial .. .. .. do.	(1) 25 00	
296	Prussian blue .. .. do.	25 00	10
297	Carmines:		
	Common .. .. .. do.	25 00	5
	Fine .. .. .. do.	200 00	
298	Varnishes:		
	Spirit varnish .. .. do.	(2) 30 00	12
	Turpentine varnish .. do.	30 00	
	Oil varnish, or mixed turpentine and oil varnish .. ..100. kil N.	45 00	
299	Inks, writing, drawing or printing do.	20 00	5
ex 301	Pencils:		
	Artificial slate, covered or not with paper .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Common, cased in white wood varnished or not, with graphite, slate or black lead as the writing material, and carpenters' pencils cased in coarse wood, with graphite as the writing material ..100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	Fine:		
	Of coloured or cedar or other exotic wood, varnished or not:		
	With graphite, slate or black lead as the writing material 100 kil. N.	140 00	10
	With coloured writing material or copying pencils 100 kil. N.	180 00	10
	For pocket books or portfolios, not exceeding 6½ millimetres in diameter, with or without bone or metal top..100 kil. N.	300 00	10
302	Carbons, artificial ("agglomérés") and charked ("cuits") for electricity and other industrial uses:		
	Less than 3 kilogrammes each 100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	3 kilogrammes or more each 100 kil. G.	10 00	
305	Green of Schweinfurth, and Vienna green, blue and green cinders 100 kil. G.	5 00	5
306	Mountain and Brunswick greens do.	5 00	10
	Greens resulting from a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue 100 kil. G.	7 00	
306 *bis*	Zinc yellow or chromate of zinc 100 kil. N.	18 50	10
	Colours:		
308	Ground in oil .. ..100 kil. G.	6 00	5
308 *bis*	Carbonate of lead prepared like colours ground in oil .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	
309	In paste, prepared with water, for wall paper .. ..100 kil. G.	7 50	
309 *bis*	Lithopone .. .. .. do.	2 50	
	VARIOUS COMPOUNDS.		
311	Perfumery:		
	Soaps other than transparent 100 kil. G.	8 00	10
	Transparent soaps:		
	Manufactured with alcohol or sugar 100 kil. N.	(3) 40 00	10

(1) Including the countervailing tax on salts of soda entering as an ingredient into the manufacture of artificial ultramarine.
(2) Not including the internal revenue tax on alcohol.
(3) Including the internal revenue tax on the substances employed in their reparation.
(*a*) The same surtax is applicable to caseine and similar substances coming under Tariff No. 64 *bis*.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES— *continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad. val.*
	Perfumery—*continued.*		
	Transparent soaps—*continued.*		
	Other .. .. ..100 kil. G.	8 00	10
	Other:		
	Alcoholic.. hect. of pure alcohol	(1) 80 00	10
	Non-alcoholic .. ..100 kil N..	12 00	10
312	Soaps, other than perfumed..100 kil. G.	6 00	5
320	Sealing wax .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
321	Candles:		
	Of paraffine or mixed with paraffin ..	(2) Pay as paraffine.	5
	Other .. .. ..100 kil. N.	(2) 16 00	5
322	Wax and stearic acid, manufactured otherwise than in candles 100 kil. N.	16 00	5
ex 323	Tallow candles:		
	With woven, twisted or plaited wicks which have been chemically treated 100 kil. N.	(2) 12 00	5
	Gelatine:		
326 *bis*	In leaves or in plates:		
	Metallised, irised, watered ("moirée") glazed or varnished ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	Other .. .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	
	Articles of gelatine specified in Note (3) below are subject to the same surtaxes as the articles to which they are assimilated for the application of specific duties		
	EARTHENWARE AND POTTERY.		
331	Fire-proof pottery of common clay:		
	Crucibles, retorts, saggars, muffle-mills, and hollow wares other than bricks 100 kil. G.	1 50	5
	Bricks, solid, less than 2 cubic decimetres in volume ..100 kil. G.	0 50	
	Other bricks, of all shapes and sizes 100 kil. G.	0 75	
332	Other fire-proof products:		
	Bricks and wares with base of silica, alumina, bauxite, magnesia, etc. 100 kil. G.	1 00	5
	Crucibles and wares of graphite, plumbago, or other varieties of carbon 100 kil. G.	6 00	
333	Drain pipes (4) .. ..100 kil. G.	0 40	5
334	Flower pots of common clay do.	0 80	5
	Other earthenware and pottery of common clay:		
336	Neither varnished nor enamelled:		
	Without sculptured or painted decorations .. .. 100 kil. G.	0 40	5
	Of one colour, decorated or with reliefs .. .. ..100 kil. G.	1 50	5
337	Varnished or enamelled (5):		
	Without painted or sculptured decorations .. ..100 kil. G.	1 50	5
	With decorations in relief,, of one or more colours .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	5
	Stoneware:		
338	Utensils and apparatus for the manufacture of chemical products:		
	Not enamelled .. ..100 kil. G.	2 00	5
	Enamelled .. .. do.	4 00	
339	Pipes of all shapes:		
	Neither enamelled nor varnished 100 kil. G.	2 00	5
	Enamelled or varnished .. do.	4 00	
340	Other stoneware, common, of all kinds, sanitary apparatus, household articles, bottles, etc.:		
	Not enamelled ..100 kil. G.	4 00	5
	Enamelled .. .. do.	7 00	5
341	Other stoneware, of fine pastes, with or without decorations, reliefs, or enamel	Dutiable as fine faience, according to kind.	Same surtax as fine faience according to kind.

(1) Not including the internal revenue tax.
(2) Not including the internal revenue tax on candles.
(3) Articles of gelatine, such as spangles, tubes, capsules, visiting cards, etc. whether or not typographically printed in black or in a single non-metallic colour, are assimilated to small wares of other materials (No. 641 *bis*). Other printings on gelatine in leaves pay the duties applicable to designs, chromos, etc., on paper or cardboard, according to kind (No. 469). Leaves or plates of gelatine, sensitised, pay the duty applicable to photographic paper (No. 461 *quater*).
(4) Pipes of common or fine clay, varnished or enamelled, shall be assimilated to Pipes of stoneware.
(5) Bricks, tiles, and other building pottery, of common or fine clay, varnished, enamelled, or coloured, come under No. 337.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*continued.*

[NOTE.—N = net weight; G = gross weight. 100 kilogs = 220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rate of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	EARTHENWARE AND POTTERY—*cont.*		
342	Ceramic paving tiles and blocks:		
	Of common clay:		
	Neither varnished nor enamelled 100 kil. G.	0 40	5
	Varnished or enamelled	Dutiable as faience of common paste and stanniferous, according to kind.	5
	Of fine clay:		
	Neither varnished nor enamelled 100 kil. G.	1 00	5
	Varnished or enamelled	Dutiable as fine faience, according to kind.	
	Of baked stone ware:		
	Of one colour, without ornamentation .. .. ..100 kil. G	3 00	5
	Of several colours, decorated or perforated .. .. ..100 kil. G.	4 00	
	Enamelled	Dutiable as fine faience, according to kind.	
	Faience:		
	Of common paste and stanniferous:		
343	Of coloured paste, with a white or coloured coating, with or without reliefs of one colour, obtained by moulding or without retouching .. .. ..100 kil. G	6 00	10
344	Glazed, of several colours, with printed designs or hand-painting, or with reliefs retouched by hand 100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	Fine and majolica:		
345	Pottery of fine paste:		
	Not decorated:		
	Biscuit .. .. ..100 kil. G.	7 00	10
	Covered with glaze of one uniform colour .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	10
346	Decorated:		
	Biscuit .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	16 00	10
347	Porcelain:		
	White:		
	From China .. ..100 kil. N.	12 50	5
	From Japan .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	
	Other .. .. .. do.	10 00	
	Decorated:		
	From China .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	5
	From Japan .. .. do.	20 00	
	Other .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Decorated and of extra thickness:		
	From China .. ..100 kil. N.	18 00	10
	From Japan .. .. do.	15 00	
	Other .. .. .. do.	15 00	
	Parian and biscuit, white or coloured:		
	From China .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	From Japan .. .. do.	25 00	
	Other .. .. .. do.	25 00	
347 *bis*	Articles for electricity, of porcelain, faience, stoneware, white or coloured without parts of metal or other materials:		
	Insulators, bell-shaped, of 90 mm. diameter or less ..100 kil. G.	10 00	10
	Insulators, bell shaped, other 100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Other:		
	Weighing 100 grammes or more 100 kil. N.	20 00	
	Weighing less than 100 and more than 10 grammes ..100 kil. N.	35 00	
	Weighing 10 grammes and less 100 kil. N.	50 00	
347 *ter*	Artificial teeth of porcelain, enamel, or similar materials (1):		
	With fittings of precious metal 100 kil. N.	500 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	200 00	

(1) Artificial teeth of ivory are dutiable under No. 640 *quater*.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rate of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	GLASS AND CRYSTAL.		
348	Plate-glass having an area of:		
	Less than half a metre square 100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Half a metre square inclusive up to a square metre exclusive:		
	Rough .. .. ..sq. metre	1 00	10
	Ground, polished, tinned, silvered or platinated .. ..sq. metre	3 00	10
	A square metre or more:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	2 00	15
	Ground, polished, tinned, silvered or platinated .. ..100 kil. N.	3 50	15
348 *bis*	The same, bevelled, engraved, cut or shaped (1)	Same duty as on plate glass, according to kind, with an addition of: 20%	15
348 *ter*	The same, wired ("armé") ..	Same duty as on plate glass, according to kind, with an addition of: 25%	
348 *quat.*	The same, opaque	Same duty as on plate glass, according to kind, with an addition of: 15%	
350	Table glass ("gobeleterie"), of glass or crystal (2):		
	Plain or moulded, white or natural colour .. .. ..100 kil. G.	4 00	5
	Dyed in the mass, and of one colour 100 kil. G.	6 00	
	Etched, cut or engraved otherwise than for the purpose of effacing the marks of the pontil ..100 kil. N.	16 00	
	Decorated in gold, in colour, or otherwise .. .. ..100 kil. N.	32 00	
	Articles for lighting purposes:		
	Glasses or chimneys for lamps, perforated with holes or notches on the body of the articles .. 100 kil. N.	25 00	10
	Glasses or chimneys for lamps, other 100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Reflectors, shades, globes or "verrines":		
	Of several colours, decorated with gold or otherwise ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Cut or engraved .. do.	16 00	
	Other .. .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	
ex 351	Window glass:		
	Coloured or slightly tinted glass, undulated glass .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Framed window glass, coloured glass or other, enamelled, decorated with lithographic, photographic or other prints, with hand-paintings, with letters, or with other ornaments 100 kil. N.	100 00	10
	Watch glasses:		
352	Rough, including glasses for toy watches .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	5
353	Glasses for clocks, flat, cut and polished .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	10
354	Glasses for clocks, other, and cut and polished watch glasses .. 100 kil.N.	150 00	10
	Spectacle and optical glasses:		
355	Plane, convex or concave.. do.	15 00	5
356	"Koylos" or window glass cut on one side and "koylos" glass, plane on one side, even polished, convex or concave on the other .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	5
357	Spectacle glasses, polished and cut (3) 100 kil. N.	150 00	10

(1) "*Plaques de proprete*" and plates for photograph frames of chamfered glass are dutiable as articles of glass not specially mentioned (No. 362).

(2) The importation of infants' feeding bottles provided with tubes and of spare parts of such bottles is prohibited.

(3) Optical glass polished and cut is dutiable under No. 635.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent *ad val.*
	GLASS AND CRYSTAL—*cont.*		
ex 358	Vitrifications:		
	Spun glass, balls and artificial coral of glass .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Glass beads and other vitrification in beads, pierced or cut:		
	White or coloured ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	Painted, gilt or silvered .. do.	30 00	
	Imitation precious stones, charms, coloured or not, of glass 100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Flowers and ornaments of beads and porcelain, mosaics on paper 100 kil. N.	125 00	20
	Wreaths, finished or not, and other articles in vitrification or porcelain, with or without ornaments of metal .. .. ..100 kil. N.	150 00	
ex 359	Bottles, phials, flasks, cut, engraved or decorated, are dutiable as cut, engraved or decorated table glass (No. 350), according to kind, and pay the same surtaxes.		
361	Incandescent electric lamps:		
	With mountings:		
	With carbon filaments ..100 kil. N.	350 00	10
	With metal filaments .. do.	500 00	10
	Without mountings .. do.	700 00	10
362	Glass articles not otherwise mentioned 100 kil. N.	30 00	10
	PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.		
ex 461	Paper of all kinds:		
	Other than the paper called fancy paper:		
	Machine-made, other than news-print paper:		
	Weighing above 30 grammes per square metre .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	5
	Weighing 30 grammes or less per square metre .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	5
	Cigarette paper: ..		
	On reels 35 millimetres wide or less .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	In books .. .. .. do.	25 00	10
	Form or hand-made, imported in sheets with the four edges untrimmed; composed of several sheets white or coloured in the mass; or gummed, or goffered in the paste in the process of manufacture .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	10
	Sulphurised or like sulphurised 100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	Paper called fancy paper:		
	Couched in white or colour, marbled, printed ("indienné"), goffered, enamelled, stamped, stearined, paraffined, cut, prepared with oil or essences, prepared for decalcomanias, couched, coloured or marbled by machine (Diana or similar process) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	15
	Covered partially or entirely with any metal, either in sheets or powder: 100 kil. N.	60 00	15
	Coloured and cut up into bands for shelves .. .. ..100 kil. N.	45 00	15
461 *bis*	Wall paper (other than Lincrusta-Walton and the like) and borders for wall paper:		
	Velveted, metallised, stamped, varnished, imitation leather 100 kil. N.	25 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	17 00	5
461 *ter*	Duplicating paper with a greasy surface: tracing paper, and so-called carbon paper for the stylus or for typewriting .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	5
461 *quat.*	Albumenised photographic paper, not sensitised (arrow-root, treated with salt) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	5
	Paper and films sensitised with salts of silver or platinum, in sheets or rolls 100 kil. N.	200 00	15
	Carbon paper .. .. do.	50 00	15
	Paper sensitised with salts of iron (ferro-prussiate, ferro-cyanate, gallate of iron) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	15
	Cardboard:		
ex 462	In sheets or plates, weighing at least 350 grammes per square metre:		
	Rough (excepting strawboard) 100 kil. G.	10 00	5
	Called fancy, or vulcanised 100 kil. N.	16 00	5

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES— *continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Cardboard—*cont.*		
462 *bis*	Moulded, reinforced or not, called papier maché, carton pierre, in ornaments for decorations 100 kil. G.	9 00	10
463	Cut, grooved, or shaped:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	16 00	5
	Called fancy, with reliefs.. do.	22 00	10
464	Cardboard boxes, covered or not with white or coloured paper..100 kil. N.	36 00	20
464 *ter*	Cardboard wares ("cartonnages") ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuffs, wood, plaited straw, common metals, etc. (1) ..100 kil. N.	70 00	20
464 *quat.*	Lincrusta, and the like .. do.	70 00	10
	Articles of cardboard or of cellulose:		
465	Moulded, compressed or hardened, with or without reliefs 100 kil. N.	16 00	5
465 *bis*	Lacquered or covered with a uniform varnish .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	10
465 *ter*	With painted or inlaid decorations 100 kil. N.	200 00	20
467	Albums, simply put in boards, for pictures, collections, or drawings, black or in colours ..100 kil. N.	80 00	10
469	Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, photo-engravings, photo-collographs and the like, prints, lithographs, chromos, decalcomania pictures on paper in sheets, labels and designs of all kinds, including calendars, commercial advertisements and interiors of albums for photographs and collections and picture postcards:		
	Of one colour other than metal, applied with the hand or otherwise, on paper, pasteboard, or cardboard, weighing per square metre:		
	350 grammes and less:		
	Not glazed .. ..100 kil. N.	80 00	10
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	120 00	
	From 351 to 700 grammes:		
	Not glazed .. .. do.	50 00	
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	70 00	
	More than 700 grammes:		
	Not glazed .. .. do.	20 00	
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	25 00	
	In two or more colours or in metal applied with the hand, or otherwise, on paper, pasteboard, or cardboard, weighing per square metre:		
	300 grammes and less:		
	Not glazed .. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	225 00	
	From 351 to 700 grammes:		
	Not glazed .. ..100 kil. N.	120 00	
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	140 00	
	More than 700 grammes:		
	Not glazed .. .. do.	60 00	
	Glazed .. .. .. do.	75 00	
ex 469 *bis*	Photographs (other than those having an artistic or documentary character)	Dutiable under No. 469, according to kind.	10
469 *ter*	Photo-engravings and the like, in sheets or cut into cards, menus, etc.	Dutiable under No. 469, according to kind.	10
469 *quat.*	Rolls or bands for cinematographs:		
	With impressions .. ..100 kil. N.	110 00	5
	Sensitised .. .. .. do.	200 00	
470	Printed matter of all kinds other than above specified, in black or colours:		
	Not illustrated .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	5
	With illustrations (2) .. do.	50 00	

(1) Cardboard wares ornamented with precious metal pay duty separately on the ornaments under the head of jewellery.

(2) Printed matter, however, the illustrations of which are in more than one colour or in metal, and are not a mere accessory to the text, is dutiable under No. 469.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*continued.*

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRIES, PREPARED		
476	Skins and hides prepared:		
	By vegetable tanning or tawed:		
	Only tanned or tawed:		
	Goat, kid, sheep, and lamb skins ..100 kil. G.	10 00	5
	Other:		
	Neither split nor smoothed:		
	Entire .. ..100 kil. N	25 00	
	Backs and butts ("croupons") .. .. do.	32 00	
	Waste and "croutes" do.	18 00	
	Split or smoothed:		
	Entire .. .. do.	28 00	
	Backs and butts ("croupons") do	35 00	
	Waste and "croutes" do.	21 00	
	Curried:		
	(*a*) Calf skins waxed or ready to be waxed, but not having received any of the preparations mentioned in the following paragraph.. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
	(*b*) Goat, kid, sheep, lamb, calf and other small skins, whether of natural colour, dyed or blackened in the bath or by the brush, sleeked, grained, chequered, impressed, morocco'ed, glossed or dull .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	5
	(*c*) Cow and other large hides, dyed or blackened in the bath or by the brush, sleeked, grained, chequered, impressed, morocco'ed, glossed or dull..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
	(*d*) Backs and butts ("croupon-nées") for fine saddlery, pig skins, whether of natural colour, black, browned, or dyed (1) 100 kil. N.	40 00	5
	(*e*) Sheep skins, prepared or not in Europe, with raw skins from non-European countries, unscraped, dyed, dull or sleeked, for shoe, etc., linings: 100 kil. N.	45 00	5
	Hides and skins prepared by mineral tanning, other than with a basis exclusively of aluminia:		
	Only tanned or tawed:		
	Goat, kid, sheep, and lamb skins .. .. ..100 kil. N.	13 50	
	Other:		
	Neither split nor smoothed:		
	Entire .. .. .. do.	31 25	
	Backs and butts ("croupons") .. .. do.	40 00	
	Waste and "croutes" .. do.	22 50	
	Split or smoothed:		
	Entire .. .. .. do.	35 00	
	Backs and butts ("croupons") .. .. do.	43 75	
	Waste and "croutes" do.	26 25	
	Curried:		
	(*a*) Calf skins waxed or ready to be waxed, but not having received any of the preparations mentioned in paragraph (*c*) ..100 kil. N.	62 50	5
	(*b*) Goat, kid, sheep, and lamb skins, whether of natural colour, dyed or blackened in the bath or by the brush, sleeked, grained, chequered, impressed, morocco'ed, glossed or dull .. .. ..100 kil. N.	81 00	
	(*c*) Calf and other small skins, whether of natural colour, dyed or blackened in the bath or by the brush, sleeked, grained, chequered, impressed, morocco'ed, glossed or dull .. .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	
	(*d*) Cow and other large hides, dyed or blackened in the bath or by the brush, sleeked, grained, chequered, impressed, morocco'ed, glossed or dull .. .. ..100 kil. N.	62 50	5
	(*e*) Backs and butts ("croupon-nées") for fine saddlery, pig skins, whether of natural colour, black, browned, or dyed (1) .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5

(1) Imitation pigskins obtained by pressing cow or other hides are dutiable as "curried skins, other, not specially mentioned."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Hides and skins prepared by mineral tanning, etc.—*continued.*		
	Curried (*continued*)		
	(*f*) Sheep skins, prepared or not in Europe, with raw skins from non-European countries, unscraped, dyed, dull or sleeked, for shoe, etc., linings .. ..100 kil. N.	56 25	5
	Hides and Skins, Varnished:		
	Prepared by vegetable tanning do.	125 00	5
	Prepared by mineral tanning, other than with a basis exclusively of alumina:		
	Goat, kid, sheep, and lamb skins 100 kil. N.	146 87	
	Other .. .. .. do.	140 62	
	Hides and Skins:		
	Chamois-dressed or parchment-dressed dyed or not, tawed and dyed 100 kil. N.	60 00	5
	Oil-dressed ("hongroyé") and other leathers not specially mentioned, not dyed:		
	Prepared by vegetable tanning 100 kil. N.	40 00	5
	Prepared by mineral tanning, other than with a basis exclusively of alumina .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
477	Artificial leather, common, or leather board:		
	Unworked .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	Worked (soles, heels, stiffeners, and the like, complete or in cut pieces) 100 kil. N.	25 00	5
477 *bis*	Artificial leather with balata, indiarubber, or similar basis .. .. 100 kil. N.	70 00	5
	Manufactures of skins or natural or artificial leather:		
478	Straps for sabots, cut out soles of leather, beaten and sleeked, heels, stiffeners and the like, complete or in cut pieces, of natural leather .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
479	Uppers for topboots, for boots or shoes, gaiters, leggings, vamps, goloshes (cambered or not), backs ("quartiers") of calf, cow, horse, goat, or kid leather:		
	Of unvarnished leather..100 kil. N.	125 00	5
	Of varnished leather .. do.	175 00	5
480	Top-boots:		
	With nailed leather soles, or with wooden soles .. .. pair	2 00	5
	With sewn leather soles .. do.	3 00	5
481	Boots or half-boots ("bottines ou souliers brodequins"):		
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with leather soles .. .. pair	1 00	5
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, combined with leather of sheep, black goat, "croute de vache" pair	1 50	
	Of coloured goat, kid or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé, or any other leather not specially mentioned: of pure or mixed silk tissue pair	2 00	
482	Low shoes ("souliers découverts"):		
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, without fancy trimmings or embroidery, with leather soles .. pair	0 50	5
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with fancy trimmings or embroideries, sheepskin, black goat, "croute de vache" .. .. .. pair	0 75	
	Of coloured goat, kid, or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé, or any other leather not specially mentioned; of pure or mixed silk tissue pair	1 00	
	Shoes reaching to the ankle:		
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, without fancy trimmings or embroidery, with leather soles .. pair	0 75	5
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with fancy trimmings or embroideries: sheepskin, black goat, "croute de vache" .. .. .. pair	1 00	5
	Of coloured goat, kid, or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé or any other leather not specially mentioned; of pure or mixed silk tissue pair	1 25	

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs.=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Manufactures of skins and leather—*cont.*		
483	Footwear for children, with leather soles less than 17 centimetres in length:		
	Wholly or partly of leather, or of pure or mixed silk tissue, sewn pair	0 50	5
	Other.. .. .. .. do	0 15	
484	Gloves:		
	Of fur, with or without parts of leather:		
	Common .. .. ..dozen pairs	4 00	5
	Fine .. .. .. do.	8 00	
	With gauntlets or wrists of tissue or fur:		
	The gauntlets or wrists not exceeding 8 centimetres in greatest depth dozen pairs	2 00	
	The gauntlets or wrists exceeding 8 centimetres .. ..dozen pairs	3 00	
	Others:		
	Not exceeding 45 centimetres in length:		
	Of lamb, sheep or calf skin (1):		
	Simply sewn .. .. do.	0 50	
	The same, lined .. do.	1 00	
	Piqué .. .. .. do.	0 75	
	The same lined .. do.	1 25	
	Of goat or kid skin:		
	Simply sewn .. .. do.	1 00	
	The same, lined .. do.	1 50	
	Piqué .. .. .. do.	1 25	
	The same, lined .. do.	1 75	
	Exceeding 45 centimetres in length:		
	Of lamb, sheep, or calf skin dozen pairs	1 50	
	Of goat or kid skin .. do.	2 50	
	Articles of fine saddlery (other than saddles) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	180 00	15
	Saddles:		
	For men .. .. .. each	10 00	
	For women .. .. do.	12 00	
48	Harness-makers' wares ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
8	Transmission belts, bands and thongs for transmission belts, and cords, leather hose, plates and ribbons without teeth ("non boutés") for cards; cut bands and pieces, muffles ("manchons") and manufactures of skin or leather for pneumatics, spinning, weaving and machinery, of natural leather:		
	Alumina tanned or vegetable tanned, curried or not, or of leather untanned, raw or parchmented ..100 kil. N.	65 00	5
	Mineral tanned, other than alumina tanned .. .. ..100 kil. N.	81 25	
489	Transmission belts, bands and thongs for transmission belts, and other similar manufactures, of artificial leather 100 kil. N.	80 00	5
490	Trunks:		
	Of wood or pasteboard covered with leather .. .. .. do.	70 00	5
	Entirely of leather .. do.	90 00	5
491	Fancy leather makers' wares ("maroquinerie"):		
	Supple .. .. ..100 kil. N.	240 00	5
	Hard .. .. .. do.	170 00	5
491 *bis*	Covers of albums for collections, such as photographs, stamps, postcards, etc., of leather, wood, stuff, plain or ornamented paper, and other (2) 100 kil. N.	180 00	15
491 *ter*	Albums for collections, such as of photographs, stamps, postcards, etc. (2) 100 kil. N.	200 00	15
492	Clothing of all kinds, without fur parts, lined or not with tissue ..100 kil. N.	125 00	5
	Valises, hand-bags, travelling bags, cases for photographic apparatus, for sporting arms, for musical instruments, etc. 100 kil. N.	200 00	5
	Canes, whips, riding-whips, sticks, and similar articles of leather:		
	Not varnished .. ..100 kil. N.	90 00	10
	Varnished .. .. .. do.	120 00	
	Body belts of worked leather 100 kil. N.	150 00	5
	Other articles not specially mentioned 100 kil. N.	80 00	5

(1) So-called "moko" gloves and the like are dutiable as kid gloves.
(2) Albums, and covers of albums and books, ornamented with precious metal pay duty separately on the ornaments under the head of jewellery.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Peltries:		
494	Worked or made-up (1):		
	Common .. .. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	5
	Other.. .. .. .. do.	500 00	5
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL.		
495	Goldsmiths' wares of gold, silver, platinum; jewellery (2) ..100 kil. N.	500 00	5
496	Articles gilt or silvered by various processes:		
	Jewellery plated with gold or silver, on silver, copper, German silver, or pinchbeck .. ..100 kil. N.	750 00	5
	Plate and jewellery, silvered and similar wares, gilt ..100 kil. N.	225 00	10
	Wares of pure nickel or nickel plated 100 kil. N.	100 00	5
496 *bis*	Imitation jewellery; Clasps, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, ornamental buttons, metal shapes for buttons, chains, thimbles, slides, rings (spring or other), swivels, purses of meshwork, clasps of all kinds, etc., of base metals, with or without ornaments of real or imitation coral, of vitrification, mother-of-pearl, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, imitation or real pearls, etc., and metallic parts of these articles:		
	Of aluminium, German silver, nickel, copper, steel, iron, zinc, tin, lead, gilt, silvered, coppered, oxidized, with or without ornaments; fine steel "a pointes" ..100 kil. N.	250 00	5
	Of copper, German silver, nickel, treated with aqua fortis, varnished, enamelled, polished, nickelled, with or without ornaments, mourning jewellery of iron, ornamented with glass beads or with hardened wood; of zinc, lead, iron, ordinary steel, nickelled; of zinc, lead, iron, ordinary steel, polished or varnished, with fittings .. ..100 kil. N.	125 00	
	Of zinc, lead, iron and ordinary steel, without fittings or ornaments 100 kil. N.	50 00	
	Watches:		
	Watch movements, without cases (3):		

(1) The proper authorities, after consultation with the Advisory Committee of Arts and Manufactures, will draw up a list of "common furs" which will be revised every three years.

(2) Articles of gold or silver can only be imported when they are of the standard required by law for articles of French manufacture intended for home sale. The exceptions stipulated in the last paragraphs of Article 23 of the Law of the 19 Brumaire, year VI, are maintained in force.

(3) 1.—Separate plates or false plates forming part of complete movements or escapement bearers are taxed as complete movements and escapement bearers, and classed under Nos. 498 or 497 (according whether they are jewelled or not);

2. All movements, escapement bearers, separate plates or false plates from which have been removed the pieces which show whether they have been jewelled or not are considered as finished escapements and taxed as anchor escapements;

3. All movements, escapement bearers, separate plates or false plates, in which the two holes for the balance and escapement wheels have been jewelled are considered as cylinder escapements.

4. All movements, escapement bearers, separate plates or false plates in which the three holes for the balance, lever, and escapement wheels have been jewelled, are considered as anchor escapements.

5. Foreign makers must affix on the movement of every watch imported into France, as near the barrel as possible and in a visible manner, the letter M for a watch cased in common metal, A for a watch cased in silver and O for a watch cased in gold.

6. Watch movements bearing the letter M cannot be fitted in a gold or silver case except after payment of the supplementary duty established for gold or silver watches and after affixing, near such letter M, as proof of payment of the supplementary duty, a special stamp which differs according to the nature of the metal forming the case (gold or silver).

The above rule must be observed for the fitting in a gold case of a movement bearing the letter A.

7. The officials who, at present are charged with affixing stamps which guarantee the standard of gold and silver articles, shall be entrusted with collecting the supplementary duty and affixing, at the same time, the special stamp. They shall, in addition, satisfy themselves that every movement of a gold or silver watch, on which has been affixed one of the letters exacted by paragraph 5, bears the letter corresponding to the nature of the metal composing the watch case or, in contrary cases, the special stamp proving the payment of the supplementary duty.

8. All infractions to the present dispositions shall subject the offender to the penalties provided for in the law for guaranteeing the standard of gold and silver articles.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHNAGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs.=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
—	—	Francs. cts.	per cent *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Watch movements, without cases (*cont.*)		
497	Movements and escapement bearers, rough or finished, with or without trace of the escapement being fitted, but without jewelling .. dozen	0 75	5
498	Movements and escapement bearers with escapements fitted, or only jewelled, not gilt, silvered, or nickelled:		
	Cylinder escapements .. dozen	3 50	5
	Anchor or other escapements do.	6 00	
499	Movements entirely finished, gilt, silvered, or nickelled:		
	Cylinder escapements .. dozen	27 00	5
	Anchor or other escapements do.	33 00	
	Watches, finished, with simple movements:		
500	With gold cases (1):		
	Cylinder escapements .. each	3 25	5
	Anchor or other escapements do.	3 75	
500 *bis*	With silver cases (1):		
	Cylinder escapements .. do.	1 00	5
	Anchor or other escapements do.	1 25	
500 *ter*	With cases of all other non-precious material (1):		
	Cylinder escapements .. each	0 50	5
	Anchor or other escapements do.	0 75	
	Watches, complicated (repeaters, with independent seconds), whatever be the kind of escapement. Pocket chronometers, with lever or spring escapement:		
501	With gold cases (1) .. each	10 00	5
501 *bis*	With silver cases (1) .. do.	4 00	
501 *ter*	With cases of non-precious material (1) each	2 50	
501 *quat.*	Chronographs, date indicating watches, alarm watches (whatever be the kind of escapement):		
	With gold cases (1) .. each	5 00	5
	With silver cases (1) .. do.	2 00	
	With cases of non-precious material (1) each	1 25	
502	Pocket counters of all kinds (pedometers, etc.)	Dutiable as finished watches with simple movements and cylinder escapements.	5
503	Watch cases, finished:		
	Of gold (1) .. .. each	1 25	5
	Of silver (1) .. .. do.	0 60	
	Of non-precious materials(1) do.	0 25	
503 *bis*	Watch cases, rough, of gold, silver or non-precious material (2) (3) 100 kil. G.	16 00	5

(1) In the Minimum Tariff, cases furnished with ornaments of gold or silver are dutiable as cases of gold or silver. However, cases in which the onglettes, hinge-joints or crowns are of gold, gilt or plated, are regarded as silver cases; and cases in which the carrure, rehaut, rim, pendant, crown, ring, onglettes, hinge-joints, a small shield, a cipher, initials, or decorative ornament are gilt, silvered or plated, are regarded as cases of non-precious material.

Cases of silver partially gilt are regarded as silver cases. Silver cases entirely gilt are to be treated as silver cases if they bear on the inside the engraved inscription: gilt silver. Cases of non-precious material entirely gilt or silvered are to be treated as cases of non-precious material if they bear on the inside the engraved inscription: gilt metal or silvered metal.

Watches with cases containing struck or stamped bottoms, as well as separate cases and parts of cases of this kind, are admitted at the same rates of duty and under the same conditions as watches, cases, and parts of cases of other kinds, provided that these watches, cases, bottoms of cases and parts of cases are convex, and are not flat such as a medal.

(2) Rough watch cases only refer to those which are neither polished, fitted with split pins, nor hand-decorated.

(3) See Note to No. 500.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Watch and clock makers' wares, large:		
504	Movements of table or wall clocks, of alarums, of mechanical toys, of telegraphs, of meters, and in general all clockwork movements other than those mentioned elsewhere, complete or not, without motor or furnished with a motor or any motor system, weighing more than 500 grammes each (1) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	125 00	5
504 *bis*	Table and wall clocks of all kinds, for standing or hanging, fitted with a motor of any system, including wooden clocks, weighing more than 500 grammes each (1) (2) 100 kil. N.	Movements 125 00 Case: Duty properly leviable thereon.	10
	Alarums, with or without music, weighing more than 500 grammes each (1) (2) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	Movements 125 00 Case: Duty properly leviable thereon.	5
504 *ter*	Jewel clocks, night-lamp-clocks, and other small similar clocks and movements of the said clocks, small alarums and movements of the said alarums, with or without music or striking part, weighing each (1) (3):		
	From 251 to 500 grammes 100 kil. N.	Movements 140 00 Case: Duty properly leviable thereon.	10
	250 grammes and less .. each	Movements 0 50 Case: Duty properly leviable thereon.	
504 *quat.*	Ships' chronometers, including the case; precision regulators (beating the seconds) .. .. each	100 00	5
505	Electrometers, water, gas and spinning mill meters, and, in general, all meters or measuring apparatus with clock movements (1) .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	10
506	Tower clocks .. .. do.	50 00	5
507 & 508	Chimes and musical boxes of all sizes .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
509	Clock and watch fittings:		
	Rings, crowns, hair springs, hands, pendulums, wheels, keys, pegs, eye, screws, cylinders, axes, jewels, bezels, sets of escapements, various parts of watch movement mechanism, remontoir pins, springs, exclusively for watches .. .. ..100 kil. G.	50 00	5
	Other .. .. ..100 kil. N.	120 00	5
	Machines and apparatus:		
	Steam and other engines:		
510	Steam engines, stationary and marine, without boilers; stationary steam pumps; various gas and air compressors; gas, petrol, alcohol, hot-air and compressed air motors and those operated by any other gaseous or explosive mixture as well as all other motors not mentioned (4):		

(1) The escapement bearers for the movements falling under Nos. 504, 504 *bis*, 504 *ter*, and 505, when imported separately, are charged with the duties provided for under Nos. 498 and 499, according to kind.

(2) Cases for table or wall clocks are dutiable at the rates applicable to them, according to the nature of the material of which they are composed.

(3) Covers, cases or frames of clocks or alarms are dutiable at the rates applicable to them, according to the material of which they are composed.

(4) For the machines mentioned in Nos. 510 to 512 *bis*, the importer mus furnish a declaration stating the designation, weight, and nature of the component parts, as well as a plan or drawing of the machine. All incomplete machines shall be assessed according to the rate of duty levied on the component parts, unless the aggregate amount of duty thus calculated is less than the duty applicable to the complete machine of even weight, in which case this latter rate shall be applied ipso facto to the set of component parts of the machine imported. Machines imported without the fly-wheel shall not be considered as incomplete; the fly-wheel imported with the machine or separately shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to it (No. 532 *ter*).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs.=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Steam and other engines.—*cont.*		
	With pistons, weighing:		
	More than 100,000 kilogs. 100 kil. N.	12 00	15
	50,000 to 100,000 kilogs. do.	14 00	
	1,000 to 50,000 kilogs. .. do.	16 00	
	250 to 1,000 kilogs. .. do.	18 00	
	100 to 250 kilogs... .. do.	26 00	
	50 to 100 kilogs. .. .. do.	36 00	
	Less than 50 kilogs. .. do.	40 00	
	Without pistons, weighing:		
	More than 100,000 kilogs. do.	18 00	
	50,000 to 100,000 kilogs. do.	21 00	
	1,000 to 50,000 kilogs. .. do.	24 00	
	250 to 1,000 kilogs. .. do.	27 00	
	100 to 250 kilogs... .. do.	39 00	
	50 to 100 kilogs. .. .. do.	54 00	
	Less than 50 kilogs. .. do.	60 00	
511	Portable steam engines, including boilers (1) (2) .. ..100 kil. N.	14 00	15
511 *bis*	Semi-fixed steam engines, including boilers (1) (2) .. ..100 kil. N.	16 00	15
512	Traction engines and rollers: steam, petrol, benzine, alcohol, etc. (1)	15 00	10
	Agricultural tractors ..100 kil. N.	15 00	20
	Locomotives (1) (3): ..		
	Narrow gauge .. .. do.	18 00	15
	Standard gauge:		
	With two cylinders .. do.	15 00	
	Other .. .. .. do.	23 00	
512 *bis*	Hydraulic engines, wheel, piston or turbine; pumps; ventilators (1), weighing:		
	More than 3,000 kilogrammes:		
	Containing at least 50 per cent. of cast iron .. ..100 kil. N.	8 00	10
	Containing less than 50 per cent. of cast iron .. ..100 kil. N.	10 00	
	From 250 to 3,000 kilogrammes inclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	10 00	
	Less than 250 kilogrammes do.	15 00	
513	Tenders for steam locomotives do.	12 00	15
	Machines:		
514	For setting sheets and fillets of cards 100 kil. N.	10 00	5
515	Carding machines, not furnished 100 kil. N.	12 00	5
516	For cleaning, opening and preparing flax, wool, cotton and other textile materials, and machines for dressing and finishing tissues in the piece, weighing:		
	More than 3,000 kilogs. 100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	From 1,000 to 3,000 kilogs. inclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	1,000 kilogs. or less .. do.	18 00	
516 *bis*	For drying or carbonising textile materials (4) (5) .. ..100 kil. N.	18 00	10
517	Throstles, complete, for spinning and twisting .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
517 *bis*	Spinning looms, other, mule-jennies, etc. .. .. ..100 kil. N.	9 00	10
518	Weaving looms:		
	Silk and cotton weaving looms do.	8 00	10
	Other weaving looms .. do.	8 00	
519	Knitting machines ("a tricots et a bonneterie") weighing (6):		
	3,000 kilogs., and over ..100 kil. N.	18 00	5
	Over 2,000 and less than 3,000 kilogs. .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	From 500 to 2,000 kilogs, inclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	
	Less than 500 kilogs. .. do.	30 00	
519 *bis*	Bobbinet and lace-making machines 100 kil. N.	5 00	5
520	Paper-making machines .. do.	8 00	5

(1) See Note to No. 510.

(2) Note (5) to No. 526 and note (7) to No. 526 *ter* are applicable to the boilers of portable and semi-fixed steam engines.

(3) Electric apparatus for working locomotives is dutiable separately at the rate applicable thereto.

(4) The importer will be subject to the provisions of note to No. 510.

(5) Ventilators are dutiable separately at the rates applicable to them, as also is tubular apparatus formed of beaten or unwelded tubes. Tubular apparatus formed of welded tubes is included in the total weight of the machine.

(6) Note to No. 510 is applicable to knitting machines.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad. val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Machines.—*cont.*		
521	Printing presses and machines, for typography, lithography, phototypy, copper-plate, and for all other kinds of impressions on paper, cardboard, wood, metal, celluloid, and plastic materials, in black or in colour, flat, sunk, or embossed, weighing:		
	10,000 kilogs. and over 100 kil. N.	9 00	15
	Less than 10,000 kilogs. do.	12 00	
	Machines and stock accessory to the printing and stationery trades:		
521 *bis*	Machines for folding, for casting type characters, for goffering; machines for coating, varnishing, gumming, bronzing; automatic margin-gauges, machines and material for book-binding, weighing:		
	Over 1,000 kilogs ..100 kil. N.	9 00	5
	300 to 1,000 kilogs. .. do.	12 00	
	Less than 300 kilogs. .. do.	15 00	
521 *ter*	Machines for ruling and perforating paper or cardboard, for making envelopes, boxes and tubes, for trimming, cutting, cutting out, stamping, lathes for preparing and reaming stereotype plates	Dutiable as machine tools, according to class.	5
521 *quat.*	Presses and machines for stereotype printing, other than hydraulic; drying presses, troughs and furnaces, presses for casting cylindrical stereotype plates; cylinders for scorping, machines for rolling stereotype plates, weighing:		
	Over 300 kilogs. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	5
	300 kilogs. or less .. do.	15 00	
	Linotypes and other similar type setting machines .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
522	Agricultural machines (motors not included):		
	Mowers, reapers, combined reapers and binders, regardless of their weight, and machines weighing 400 kilogs. or more .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	15 00	
523	Sewing machines:		
	Stands and transmission gear do.	8 00	5
	Machines proper .. .. do.	35 00	
524	Dynamo-electric machines weighing:		
	5,000 kilogs and upwards, and containing:		
	At least 50 per cent. of gray cast iron or cast steel ..100 kil. N.	13 00	15
	Less than 50 per cent. of gray cast iron or cast steel ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	From 2,000 kilogs inclusive to 5,000 kilogs exclusive, and containing:		
	At least 50 per cent. of gray cast iron or cast steel ..100 kil. N.	18 00	
	Less than 50 per cent. of gray cast iron or cast steel ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	From 1,000 kilogs inclusive to 2,000 kilogs exclusive .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	From 50 kilogs inclusive to 1,000 kilogs exclusive .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	From 10 kilogs inclusive to 50 kilogs exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	80 00	
	From 5 kilogs inclusive to 10 kilogs exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Less than 5 kilogs .. .. do.	110 00	
524 *bis*	Electric and electro-technical apparatus:		
	Containing coils of insulated metallic wire, and weighing:		
	1,000 kilogs and upwards 100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	From 200 kilogs inclusive to 1,000 kilogs exclusive .. ..100 kil. N.	45 00	
	From 50 kilogs inclusive to 200 kilogs exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	
	From 10 kilogs inclusive to 50 kilogs exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	80 00	
	From 5 kilogs inclusive to 10 kilogs exclusive .. .. .. 100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Less than 5 kilogs .. .. do.	110 00	

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs.=220·46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
524 *bis contd.*	Electric, etc., apparatus—*contd.*		
	Not containing coils of insulated metallic wire, and weighing:		
	1,000 kilogs and upwards 100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	From 200 kilogs inclusive to 1,000 kilogs exclusive .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	From 50 kilogs inclusive to 200 kilogs exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	From 10 kilogs inclusive to 50 kilogs exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	
	Less than 10 kilogs .. do.	80 00	
525	Machine tools (1) (2) (3) (4), weighing:		
	More than 25,000 kilogs 100 kilogs. N.	10 00	10
	From 5,000 to 25,000 kilogs do.	12 00	
	From 1,000 to 5,000 kilogs do.	16 00	
	From 250 to 1,000 kilogs .. do.	24 00	
	250 kilogs or less .. .. do.	50 00	
	General machinery:		
525 *bis*	Milling machinery, cylinder mills, machines for the manufacture of alimentary pastes; pulleys for transmitting power, lifting apparatus, balances, scales, fixed railway and tramway stock, presses (4)100 kil. N.	10 00	10
525 *ter*	Typewriters, calculating machines and cash registering machines, and their component parts, weighing (4):		
	50 kilogs or more .. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	5
	Less than 50 kilogs .. do.	300 00	
525 *quat.*	Machines for rinsing, corking, capping and filling bottles (4) ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
525 *quing.*	Charging apparatus for blast furnaces; throats, of blast furnaces; casting ladles ("poches à fontes"); metal mixers; steel converters; truck ladles; rolls for various rolling mills; live roller gear beds ("rouleaux entraineurs"); scrapers for rollers; charging apparatus for Martin furnaces (4) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
525 *sexies.*	Complete apparatus not elsewhere mentioned (4) .. ..100 kil. N.	10 00	10
	Steam boilers:		
526	Of steel or iron plate, whether single or French boilers, with or without feed-water heaters, without tubes (5) (6) 100 kil. N.	9 00	10
526 *bis*	Of steel or iron plate with internal furnace, without small tubes (5) (6) 100 kil. N.	10 50	10
526 *ter*	Of steel or iron plate, tubular or semi-tubular, *i.e.*, fitted with tubes of iron, steel, copper, or brass (5) (6) (7) 100 kil. N.	14 00	10
526 *quat.*	Multi-tubular, and parts of these boilers (5) (6) (7) ..100 kil. N.	18 00	10
	Boilers:		
526 *quing.*	Open boilers, gasometers, vessels of ungalvanised iron or steel plate of a thickness (5) (6) (8):		
	Of 5 millimetres and above 100 kil. N.	9 00	10
	Of 1 to 5 millimetres .. do.	11 00	
	Radiators for heaters ("caloriferes"), gas, petroleum and spirit heaters (8) 100 kil. N.	8 00	
526 *sexies.*	Heaters ("caloriferes") heated by steam or hot water, and their boilers, petroleum heaters, bath-heaters with parts of copper (in a proportion not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total weight) (6) (8) .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10

(1) Groups of component parts of machine-tools are dutiable at the rates applicable to the component parts, unless the aggregate amount of duty thus calculated is less than the rate leviable on the complete machine of even weight, in which case the latter rate shall be applied ipso facto to the set of such component parts.

(2) Intermediary shafting clearly separate from machine-tools shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to it.

(3) The only tools which may be imported as integral parts of a machine-tool are those which can be placed in the tool-holders of the machine simultaneously and not such as serve as spares, which shall be taxed at the rates applicable to them.

(4) The importer is subject to the provisions of Note to No. 510.

(5) Boiler fittings, safety valves, etc., except those attached to the walls of the boiler permanently are subject to duty according to kind. The cast-iron furnace and bars are dutiable separately under No. 553.

(6) Note to No. 510 is applicable to steam boilers.

(7) Steel tubes pressed or unwelded, fitted in the boilers, pay the rates of duty fixed under No. 567 *bis* for tubes of that kind.

(8) Articles manufactured from galvanised, enamelled or tinned plate or from plate of less than 1 mm. in thickness pay the rates of duty inscribed under No. 568.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Boilers—*contd.*		
527	Sugar machinery, heating apparatus, apparatus for breweries, distilleries perfumeries, pharmacies, and kitchens the copper and bronze predominating in weight weighing (2) (3):		
	250 kilogs and more ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Less than 250 kilogs .. do.	40 00	
527 *bis*	Refrigerating machines and apparatus weighing:		
	500 kilogrammes and upwards 100 kil. N.	12 00	5
	From 250 kilogrammes inclusive to 500 kilogrammes exclusive100 kil. N.	14 00	
	Less than 250 kilogrammes do.	25 00	
	Component parts of machines:		
528	Sheets and fillets of cards, of leather, furnished with teeth of iron or steel of at least 1 mm. in diameter at the base .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	5
529	Sheets and fillets of cards, of iron or steel wire, set on tissues, with or without india rubber, padded or not .. .. ..100 kil. N.	165 00	5
529 *bis*	Sheets and fillets for cards, of leather, not set on tissues, furnished with teeth of iron or steel, of less than 1 mm. in diameter at the base100 kil. N.	165 00	5
530	Teeth for sleys of iron, of steel, or of copper, and metal wires intended for their manufacture ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
531	Sleys, mountings and combs for weaving, of iron or copper ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
532	Component pieces of machines and of shafting of non-malleable cast iron, turned, filed, or adjusted, weighing:		
	More than 1,000 kilogs ..100 kil. N.	12 00	15
	More than 200 up to 1,000 kilogs 100 kil. N.	15 00	
	200 kilogs and less .. do.	20 00	
532 *bis*	Cylinders for rolling mills, rough do.	5 00	15
532 *ter*	Fly wheels for machines:		
	Rough from the foundry, simply trimmed .. .. ..100 kil. N.	8 00	15
	Others .. .. .. do.	12 00	
533	Component parts of machines, of steering and brake apparatus, and of shafting, of wrought or stamped iron or steel, of cast iron or steel, of malleable cast iron, and component parts of motor car frames of pressed or welded steel sheet, weighing:		
	More than 1,000 kilogs.:		10
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	8 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	13 00	
	More than 300 and up to 1,000 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. ..kil. 100 N.	10 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	15 00	
	More than 100 and up to 300 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	17 00	
	More than 15 and up to 100 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	14 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	25 00	
	More than 1 and up to 15 kilogs:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	16 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	27 00	
	1 kilog. and less:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	40 00	
533 *bis*	Straight axletrees mounted as material for railways and tramways100 kil. N.	15 00	20
533 *ter*	Straight shafts, solid (4), weighing:		
	More than 1,000 kilogs.:		20
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	8 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	10 00	
	From 100 to 1,000 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	9 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	12 00	
	From 10 to 100 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	10 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	16 00	
	Less than 10 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. .. do	15 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	20 00	

(2) Worms of tubes pressed or unwelded pay the duties inscribed under No 567 *bis* for tubes of that kind.

(3) The importer will be subject to the provisions of Note to No. 510.

(4) Bars of which the profile does not present any variation from one end to the other are not considered as shafts.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

NOTE.—N= net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad. val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Component parts of machines—*cont.*		
533 *quat.*	Straight shafts, bored, bent shafts, crank shafts, weighing:		
	More than 1,000 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	10 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	15 00	
	From 100 to 1,000 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	12 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	18 00	
	From 10 to 100 kilogs.:		20
	Rough .. .. .. do.	15 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Less than 10 kilogs.:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	30 00	
533 *quin.*	Worked parts of turbines driven by steam, gas, petrol, or any other gaseous or explosive mixture, weighing:		
	200 kilogs. or more ..100 kil. N.	30 00	10
	Less than 200 kilogs. .. do.	40 00	
533 *sex.*	Component parts of boilers and similar apparatus of pressed or welded sheet iron:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	13 00	10
	Worked .. .. .. do.	18 00	
533 *sept.*	Balls for ball bearings, of a diameter:		
	Greater than 10 mm. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	
	From 5 to 10 mm. .. do.	60 00	10
	Less than 5 mm. .. .. do.	180 00	
533 *octies*	Rough frames and carcases of dynamos and electric motors, armature-crosses, covers of electrical collectors ("fourreaux de collecteurs"), solid poles of dynamos and alternators, of iron or steel wrought or swaged ("estampé"), of moulded iron or steel, of malleable cast iron, of pressed or welded plate, weighing:		
	More than 1,000 kilogs. ..100 kil. N.	8 00	
	More than 300 kilogs. up to 1,000 kilogs. .. .. ..100 kil. N.	8 50	15
	More than 100 kilogs and up to 300 kilogs .. .. ..100 kil. N.	9 00	
	More than 15 kilogs and up to 100 kilogs .. .. ..100 kil. N.	9 50	
	More than 3 kilogs and up to 15 kilogs .. .. ..100 kil. N.	10 00	15
	More than 1 kilog. and up to 3 kilogs 100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Less than 1 kilog. .. .. do.	20 00	
534	Springs of steel for carriages, automobiles, railway carriages and wagons or locomotives:		
	Polished .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	15
	Not polished .. .. do.	12 00	
535	Component parts of copper, pure or alloyed with any metal, cast, moulded, wrought (brasses, cocks, and accessory apparatus for water, gas and steam, etc.), weighing:		
	10 kilogs and more:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	25 00	
	Less than 10 and more than 1 kilog.:		
	Rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	16 00	5
	Worked .. .. .. do.	35 00	
	1 kilog. and less:		
	Rough .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Worked .. .. .. do.	40 00	
535 *bis*	Component parts of machines and of shafting, not specified, of two or more metals, such as iron, steel, cast iron, copper pure or alloyed with any metal named in the preceding articles, such as brasses, cocks, and accessory apparatus for water, gas and steam, weighing:		
	300 kilogs and more ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	More than 50 kilogs. and less than 300 kilogs .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	10 to 50 kilogs. inclusive .. do.	30 00	15
	More than 1 kilog. and less than 10 kilogs .. .. ..100 kil. N.	35 00	
	1 kilog. and less .. .. do.	40 00	
535 *ter*	Wires and cables, insulated, for electricity, composed of cores of iron, steel, copper or an alloy of copper (1), covered with:		
	[*See* next column.]		

(1) Goods of this kind manufactured with aluminium wire are dutiable as such wire.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES. —*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad. val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL.—*cont.*		
	Component parts of machines—*cont.*		
535 *ter*	Wires and cables, covered with:		
	Silk in combination with india rubber or gutta-percha, without protective covering of metal ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
	India rubber or gutta-percha alone or in combination with materials other than silk, without a protective covering of metal .. ..100 kil. N.	70 00	15
	Other, if the metallic core has a diameter:		
	Equal to or greater than 5/10 mm. 100 kil. N.	46 00	
	Less than 5/10 mm. .. do.	60 00	
536	Dynamo armatures and component parts, such as coils, solid or hollow, of metal surrounded by insulated copper; worked parts of metal, fitted or not, for electric machines, electric apparatus, electro-technical apparatus, transformers and other electrical appliances, weighing:		
	2,000 kilogs. and upwards 100 kil. N.	25 00	
	From 1,000 kilogs. inclusive to 2,000 kilogs. exclusive .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	From 200 kilogs. inclusive to 1,000 kilogs. exclusive .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	From 50 kilogs. inclusive to 200 kilogs. exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	15
	From 10 kilogs. inclusive to 50 kilogs. exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	80 00	
	From 5 kilogs. inclusive to 10 kilogs. exclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Less than 5 kilogs.. .. do.	110 00	
536 *bis*	Electric arc-lamps and component parts of iron or steel .. ..100 kil. N.	80 00	15
536 *ter*	Magnets other than electro-magnets, magnetised or not (1):		
	Mounted on metal stands	Dutiable as electrical or electrotechnical apparatus, according to kind.	15
	Not mounted, weighing each:		
	5 kilogs. or more ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	Less than 5 kilogs .. do.	50 00	
ex 537	Tools with or without handles, of cast-iron or steel (2) (except twist drills (American drills) and others, screw taps, dies for screw stocks, stamps and matrices, reamers and milling-cutters in one piece):		
	Spades, shovels and mattocks 100 kil. N.	12 00	
	Scythes and sickles .. do.	30 00	
	Saws:		
	Circular saws, endless band-saws, fret saws .. .. ..100 kil. N.	35 00	
	Hand saws .. .. do.	25 00	
	Files and rasps cut or pointed, finished or not:		
	35 centimetres or more in length 100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Less than 35 centimetres in length 100 kil. N.	40 00	
	Vices of all kinds, diestocks, stocks and dies, ratchet braces, breast drills, spiral drills, monkey wrenches, with wooden handles, adjustable spanners, and others weighing each (3):		15
	15 kilogs. and more ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	3 kilogs. and more, but less than 15 kilogs. .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	
	More than 1 kilog. and less than 3 kilogs. .. .. ..100 kil. N.	35 00	
	1 kilog. or less .. .. do.	45 00	
	Mechanics' tools:		
	Shear blades, tools for threading, turning, planing, mortising, "a moleter," reaming blades, sockets for reamers, reamers and milling-cutters with blades .. .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	Other tools .. .. .. do.	22 00	

(1) Small magnets used as toys are dutiable as toys.

(2) Handles of fine materials will be subject separately to the duties payable on manufactures of the material of which they are composed.

(3) Monkey wrenches, with wooden handles, adjustable spanners, and others, weighing 1 kilog. or less, shall pay the same duties as tools of the kind weighing more than 1 kilog. and less than 3 kilogs.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent *ad. val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
538	Printing type:		
	New .. ..100 kil.G.	8 00	15
	Old and unserviceable .. do.	3 00	
539	Stereotype blocks, plates and dies for printing on paper, other than wall paper, with or without designs, obtained by photomechanical processes .. .. ..100 kil. N.	150 00	5
	Wire gauze:		
541	Of iron or steel:		
	Of wire exceeding 2 millimetres in diameter .. .. ..100 kil. G.	8 00	15
	Of wire exceeding 1 millimetre and up to 2 millimetres in diameter 100 kil. N.	11 00	
	Of wire of 5/10 millimetre and up to 1 millimetre in diameter ..100 kil. N.	13 00	
	Of wire less than 5/10 millimetre in diameter .. .. ..100 kil. N.	21 00	
542	Of copper or brass:		
	Ordinary .. .. .. do.	20 00	5
	For paper machines, such gauze weighing per square metre:		
	More than 500 grammes 100 kil. N.	40 00	
	500 grammes or less .. do.	100 00	
543	Wire netting of iron or steel, of wire with a diameter of:		
	More than 5 mm. .. ..100 kil.G.	10 00	15
	More than 2 mm. and up to 5 mm. inclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	More than 1 mm. and up to 2 mm. inclusive .. .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	1 mm. and less .. .. do.	18 00	
543 *bis*	Perforated sheets of iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc or other metals, pierced with at least 500 holes per square metre:		
	Cylindrical or prismatic holes ..	Same duty as on solid sheets of the corresponding metal, with an addition of: 10 00 per 100 kilogs.	15
	Holes of any other shape	Same duty as on solid sheets of the corresponding metal, with an addition of: 20 00 per 100 kilogs.	
543 *ter*	Trellis-work (*treillis*) of iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc or other metals:		
	In one piece only ..	Same duty as on the solid cold-rolled sheet used, or as on the corresponding sheet metal, with an addition of: 7 00 per 100 kilogs.	10
	In several pieces:		
	With meshes of 25 mm. side and above 100 kil. G.	10 00	
	With meshes of less than 25 mm. side 100 kil. N.	12 00	
544	Sewing needles, sewing-machine needles		
	Less than 5 centimetres in length 100 kil. N.	250 00	10
	5 centimetres in length and above 100 kil. N.	150 00	10
544 *bis*	Needles for tulle, lace, knitting, etc., machines:		
	Shaped ("façonnées") ..100 kil. N.	300 00	5
	Articulated:		
	With one joint only .. do.	450 00	
	With two joints .. do.	600 00	

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

No. Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad. val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
545	Knitting needles (1) and other similar articles not specified, of steel, iron or copper .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	5
545 *bis*	Crochet and embroidery needles and button-hooks (2) .. do.	50 00	10
545 *ter*	Punches for office or shop use for piercing paper, tissues, etc. (2) 100 kil. N.	30 00	10
546	Pins:		
	Of tinned iron .. .. do.	50 00	15
	Of brass .. .. .. do.	70 00	
	Of steel, with or without heads 100 kil. N.	125 00	
546 *bis*	Buckles, clasps, hooks and eyes for dresses, trousers, waistcoats, braces, belts, gloves, foot-wear and for all made-up articles, of iron, steel, copper, brass, and all other common metals, and metallic parts of such articles (including the weight of the paper or cardboard on which the articles are fixed):		
	Rough, polished, varnished, tinned 100 kil. N.	50 00	15
	Whitened .. .. .. do.	70 00	
	Coppered, nickelled, oxidised, enamelled, silvered, gilt ..	Dutiable as gilt or silvered articles or as imitation jewellery, according to kind	
	Covered wholly or in part with celluloid or other similar plastic materials 100 kil. N	175 00	
547	Fishing hooks .. .. do.	100 00	5
548	Pens of metal other than gold, silver, platinum, and gilt or silvered common metals (3) .. ..100 kil. N.	140 00	10
549	Cutlery:		
	Common:		
	Tailors' scissors .. do.	20 00	10
	Pruning shears, weighing:		
	More than 150 grammes do.	20 00	10
	150 grammes and less do.	40 00	10
	Kitchen and butcher's knives 100 kil. N.	100 00	10
	Razors, common .. do.	200 00	10
	Other: clasp knives (4), ordinary scissors, nippers for breaking or cutting sugar, etc. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	10
	Fine:		
	Table knives, with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell 100 kil. N.	600 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	480 00	10
	Blades of razors, of knives and of scissors (other than tailors' scissors):		
	Rough and still bearing the seams left by casting or stamping 100 kil. N.	18 00	10
	With the seams removed, but not otherwise worked ..100 kil.N.	100 00	10
	Subjected to further working do.	300 00	10
	Entirely finished ..	Dutiable as "cutlery, fine, other."	10
550	Cylinders of copper or brass, for printing, engraved or not ..100 kil. N.	15 00	5
551	Statues of metal of at least life size	Same duty as on the metal employed.	5
	Articles of cast iron:		
	Neither turned nor polished:		
552	Railway chairs, paving plates, furnace plates cast in the open mould 100 kil. G.	2 75	15

(1) Bodkins shall be taxed according to No. 544, under the head of needles of 5 centimetres and more in length.

(2) Articles of this kind mounted in ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, bone, horn, fine wood, celluloid and the like, hardened india rubber, shall be dutiable as manufactures of these materials.

(3) Pens of gold, silver, platinum, or of gilt or silvered common metal are respectively dutiable under Nos. 495 or 496.

(4) Clasp knives known as Swiss knives or military knives with handles of wood, horn, or ebonite, are in every case to pay duty as "common cutlery, other."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N. = net weight: G = gross weight. 100 kilogs = 220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Articles of cast-iron (*continued*):		
	Neither turned nor polished (*continued*):		
553	Straight cylindrical pipes, for canalisation, 7 mm. or more in thickness. Beams and columns, solid or hollow, not ornamented; frames ("batis") of columns simply pierced with holes; retorts for the manufacture of gas; solid bars for grates, even put together, bars and plates for furnaces; straight bars of solid section; vats of large size for industrial purposes; inspection doors; plates for sewers and similar rough castings 100 kil. G.	4 00	15
553 *bis*	Straight cylindrical pipes for canalisation less than 7 m.m in thickness: water and like unions, such as elbow pipes, branched-pipes, straight joints (including joints furnished with rough flanges drilled) .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	10
554	Iron castings for machinery or for ornament, weighing:		
	More than 50 kilogrammes each 100 kil. G.	4 00	10
	From 5 to 50 kilogrammes do.	5 00	
	Less than 5 kilogrammes do.	6 00	
555	(Other than parts of machines), tinned, coppered, bronzed, varnished, enamelled, or rendered inoxidizable 100 kil. G.	10 00	15
555 *bis*	Ribbed cylinders and cylinders with water jackets, pistons, crank cases, piping of cast iron for explosion motors, weighing each:		
	More than 60 kilogs. ..100 kil. G.	7 00	10
	From 12 to 60 kilogs. .. do.	9 00	
	Less than 12 kilogs. ..100 kil. N.	11 00	
556	Manufactures of case-hardened cast iron:		
	Rough, simply trimmed, weighing each:		
	More than 500 kilogs. ..100 kil. G	4 00	20
	From 100 to 500 kilogs. do.	8 00	
	Less than 100 kilogs. ..100 kil. N.	11 00	
	Turned, filed or adjusted, mounted or not on iron or steel shafting, weighing each:		
	More than 500 kilogs. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	From 100 to 500 kilogs... do.	17 00	
	Less than 100 kilogs. .. do.	22 00	
557	Stoves, fire-places, heaters ("caloriferes"), kitchen ranges, cookers:		
	Entirely of cast iron, and component parts of these, ornamented or not, neither polished, tinned, nor decorated by applications of enamel or varnish .. .. ..100 kil. G.	6 00	20
	Of cast iron and sheet iron or of sheet iron, and component parts for such articles, ornamented or not, neither polished, tinned, nor decorated by applications of enamel or varnish 100 kil. G.	9 00	
	Containing parts of cast iron or sheet iron, polished, tinned, varnished, or decorated by applications of enamel in only one colour ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	Containing parts of cast iron or sheet iron, covered with impressions or designs, or decorated with gold or by applications of enamel of several colours .. .. ..100 kil. N.	19 00	
557 *bis*	Manufactures of cast iron: pots and other articles not included under the above classes ..100 kil. G.	4 00	10
	Manufactures of iron or steel:		
558	Building materials of iron or steel: parts of fixed or movable bridges, for frame work of buildings or other purposes, for sluice gates, for portable railways, and in general all articles composed of one or more pieces bored or adjusted, or fitted together with rivets or bolts, other than the component parts covered by the preceding paragraphs, each piece weighing at least 5 kilogs. per lineal metre .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	20

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Manufacturers of iron or steel (*continued*):		
558 *bis*	Small articles, not specified, of iron or steel, gratings, barriers for level crossings, frames for marquees, for hothouses, for kiosks, verandas, fixed or movable frames, window frames, fitted or not, shutters of sheet-iron for shops and, in general, all objects composed of one or more pieces, bored or adjusted, or fitted together with rivets or bolts, each piece weighing less than 5 kilogrammes per lineal metre .. .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	20
558 *ter*	Iron-work for carriages and especially such as enters into the construction of railway rolling stock (including buffers and couplings), weighing:		
	15 kilogs. or more ..100-kil. N.	12 00	15
	Less than 15 kilogs. .. Do.	15 00	
	Locksmith's wares:		
559	Locks:		
	Entirely of iron .. .. do.	15 00	10
	With iron case, with part of copper or brass:		
	Without lever tumblers 100 kil. N.	20 00	
	With lever tumblers .. do.	25 00	
	With copper case:		
	Without lever tumblers do.	25 00	
	With lever tumblers .. do.	30 00	
559 *bis*	Padlocks:		
	With case entirely of rough iron, without decoration or varnish:		
	Without lever tumblers 100 kil. N.	15 00	
	With lever tumblers (key with divided bit) .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	With other cases:		
	Without lever tumblers do.	25 00	
	With lever tumblers (key with divided bit) .. .. do.	30 00	
559 *ter*	Hinge-plates ("paumelles") combined or not with copper, or composed wholly of copper or brass 100 kil. N.	20 00	10
559 *quat.*	Keys, iron lock bolts of all kinds, hooks, hinges of iron or sheet iron, latches, slide bolts, and all other articles of rough iron, trimmed or not, turned, filed or polished, for furniture, doors, casements ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	The same articles, with parts of copper or brass, or composed wholly of copper and brass .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	Anchors, cables and chains:		
	Other (than those dredged up in French harbours, etc.)]		
561	Cables of iron and steel:		
	Of wire of less than 70 kilogs. breaking strain per square millimetre of section, and of a diameter of:		
	More than 2 mm. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	15
	More than 1 and up to 2 mm. 100 kil. N.	12 00	
	More than 5/10 and up to 1 mm. 100 kil. N.	14 00	
	5/10mm. and less .. do.	22 00	
	Of wire of 70 to 175 kilogs. breaking strain per square millimetre of section, and of a diameter of:		
	More than 2 mm. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	More than 1 and up to 2 mm. 100 kil. N.	15 00	
	More than 5/10 and up to 1 mm. 100 kil. N.	17 00	
	5/10mm. and less .. do.	32 00	
	Of wire of more than 175 kilogs. breaking strain per square millimetre of section, and of a diameter of:		
	More than 2mm. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	More than 1 and up to 2 mm. 100 kil. N.	28 00	
	More than 5/10 and up to 1 mm. 100 kil. N.	41 00	
	5/10mm. and less .. do.	55 00	
561 *bis*	Barbed fencing wire do.	11 00	
562	Anchors .. .. ..100 kil. G.	8 00	
562 *bis*	Chains of iron or steel, with links of a thickness of:		
	15 mm. or more ..100 kil. G.	8 00	
	More than 8 and less than 15 mm. 100 kil. N.	12 00	
	8 mm. and less .. do.	15 00	

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Manufactures of iron or steel (*continued*)		
562 *ter*	Busks and springs for personal attire, of steel, polished, varnished, not covered .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	15
562 *quat.*	Umbrella frames:		
	Ribs of steel, straight, grooved, called "paragon" for the manufacture of such frames .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Frames without the handle or stick and without the fittings, including component metallic parts of such frames:		
	Of round wire:		
	Rough, varnished ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	Polished or tinned .. do.	25 00	
	Of grooved wire, called "paragon":		
	Rough, varnished ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Polished or tinned .. do.	35 00	
	Coppered, nickelled, oxidised 100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Enamelled, silvered or gilt 100 kil. N.	Dutiable as gilt or silvered articles or as imitation jewellery, according to kind.	
	Frames combined with the handle or stick, with or without the fittings:		
	Rough or varnished ..100 kil. N.	50 00	5
	Polished or tinned .. do.	60 00	
	Coppered, nickelled, oxidized 100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Enamelled, silvered or gilt	Dutiable as gilt or silvered articles or as imitation jewellery, according to kind.	
	Handles or sticks, springs, slides, cups ("godets"), nuts, rings, tips, ferrules and other fittings:		
	Of iron or steel:		
	Rough or varnished ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
	Coppered, enamelled, nickelled, oxidized, tinned or polished	Dutiable as imitation jewellery, according to kind.	
	Of copper, brass or German silver, rough, varnished, enamelled, nickelled, bronzed, oxidized, tinned	do.	
563	Nails:		
	For shoeing animals ..100 kil. N.	15 00	
	Ice cramps, screw, with cut head do.	22 00	
564	Other, weighing:		
	Large, more than 20 kilogrammes per thousand .. .. ..100 kil. G.	6 00	
	Medium size, more than 5 but not more than 20 kilogrammes per thousand .. .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	15
	Small, from 200 grammes to 5 kilogr. per thousand .. ..100 kil. N.	14 00	
	Very small, less than 200 grammes per thousand .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
565	Wire nails of iron or steel, machine-made, whether tinned, coppered, zincked, or coal-tarred, or not:		
	More than 2 millimetres in diameter 100 kil. G.	8 00	
	More than 1 and up to 2 millimetres in diameter .. .. ..100 kil. N.	11 00	15
	1 millimetre in diameter and less 100 kil. N.	24 00	
	Screws, eyebolts, strap hinges, hooks, bolts, rivets, nuts, and bolt and screw makers' wares of all kinds, not specially mentioned, whether or not provided with a thread, even polished, varnished, or coated with any preparation:		

(1) The cutting of the head of a wood screw is not reckoned as working on the lathe. The diameter means: for nuts, the internal diameter; for other articles it is measured at the widest part of the stem; in case of a mixture of articles of different categories the rate applicable is that of the most highly taxed category.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
	Manufactures of iron or steel (*cont*):		
	Screws, etc.—*cont.*		
566	Not having been subjected to any working on the lathe or any process of "décolletage" (1), with a diameter of:		
	25 mm. or more .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	
	From 18 to 25 mm. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	From 12 to 18 mm. .. do.	14 00	
	From 8 to 12 mm. .. do.	17 00	
	From 3 to 8 mm. .. .. do.	22 00	
	Less than 3 mm. .. .. do.	28 00	
566 *bis*	Turned or "décolletés," with a diameter of:		15
	25 mm. or more .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	
	From 18 to 25 mm. .. do.	18 00	
	From 12 to 18 mm. .. do.	20 00	
	From 8 to 12 mm. .. do.	22 00	
	From 3 to 8 mm. .. .. do.	30 00	
	Less than 3 mm. .. .. do.	38 00	
566 *ter*	Split rings destined to act as spring, weighing each:		
	Less than 5 grammes ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	From 5 to 25 grammes .. do.	17 00	10
	More than 25 grammes .. do.	14 00	
566 *quat.*	Mechanical stoppers, consisting of a white or coloured porcelain head and iron or steel wire, with or without india rubber ring, and separate parts of metal .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	5
567	Tubes of iron or steel:		
	Simply butt-joined, with an internal diameter of (2):		
	9 mm. and more .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	15
	Less than 9 mm. .. ..100 kil. N.	14 00	15
	Butt-welded with an internal diameter of (2):		
	More than 35 mm. and up to 100 mm. 100 kil. G.	10 00	15
	35 mm. and less .. ..100 kil. N.	18 00	15
	Of any diameter, doubled or lap-welded, and tubes of an internal diameter of more than 100 mm. welded by any process (2) .. 100 kil. N.	18 00	15
	Worms .. .. .. do.	18 00	15
	Connecting pieces of all kinds do.	18 00	15
567 *bis*	Tubes and worms, pressed or seamless, shell rings of boilers, of iron or steel, with an internal diameter of (3):		
	Over 35 mm. .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	More than 9 and up to 35 mm. do.	80 00	
	More than 5 and up to 9 mm. do.	200 00	15
	More than 2 and up to 5 mm. do.	450 00	
	2 mm. and less .. .. do.	4000 00	
567 *ter*	Receptacles of steel, unwelded, for compressed or liquefied gases 100 kil. N.	80 00	10
568	Household wares and all articles of iron, steel, or black sheet iron, not enumerated:		
	Neither painted, nor polished, and not having been worked in any way 100 kil. N.	17 00	
	Painted, polished, coated with lead or zinc, or galvanised ..100 kil. N.	18 00	
	Varnished .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Enamelled-plain, tinned .. do.	28 00	
	Coppered, tinned-painted, tinned-varnished .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Enamelled-decorated without gold; marbled or granited without gold 100 kil. N.	35 00	15
	Printed in one or two colours without gold:		
	In plain sheets .. ..100 kil. N.	35 00	
	Others .. .. .. do.	40 00	
	Enamelled-decorated with gold; marbled or granited with gold; printed in more than two colours or in gold:		
	In plain sheets .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	Others .. .. .. do.	45 00	
	Reservoirs, tuns, vats of enamelled steel, of more than 1 cubic metre in capacity, parts of enamelled steel for use in their construction (4)100 kil. N.	20 00	15

(2) Tubes welded by autogenous welding or brazed shall be dutiable as pressed or seamless tubes, when they are less than 2 mm. thick.

(3) Tubes of this kind included in any machine are dutiable under No. 567 *bis*

(4) In the case of importation in parts, a drawing must accompany the consignments with an indication as to the number of parts and the weight of each.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL—*cont.*		
569	Coffee-mills,, with cases of wood, cast o sheet iron.—Articles of domestic economy: Meat-presses, meat-cutters, fruit-presses, small household pumps .. ..100 kil. N.	16 00	10
570	Apparatus for water closets, lever or balance, Flushing cisterns 100 kil. N.	13 00	5
571	Buckles for saddlery, fittings and accessories for harness, of iron, malleable cast iron, or cast steel ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Articles of copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin:		
572	Coppersmiths' wares, including needles of copper (other than knitting), and tubes of all kinds, of copper, pure or alloyed with any other metal 100 kil. N.	20 00	5
572 *bis*	Tools of copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin, with or without handles (1) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
573	Cloisonné enamels .. ..100 kil. N.	45 00	
	Objects of art and ornament, in copper or bronze, including imitations (zinc and lead, pure or alloyed) (2) (3) 100 kil. N.	45 00	
574	Lamp-makers' and tinsmiths' wares, made up of different metals combined with pure or alloyed copper: burnished, polished, varnished 100 kil. N.	45 00	
575	Other articles not mentioned do.	40 00	
575 *bis*	Gimp nails, with steel or iron point, and head of copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin, polished or varnished 100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	Manufactures of lead (4):		
576	Pipes and manufactures of all kinds, weighing each:		
	50 grammes and more ..100 kil. G.	6 50	10
	Less than 50 grammes and more than 20 grammes .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	
	20 grammes and less ..100 kil. N.	14 00	
	Manufactures, weighing 50 grammes or less each, which have been submitted to a threading, turning, adjusting, or other process .. ..100 kil. N.	18 00	
576 *bis*	Small shot .. .. ..100 kil. G.	8 00	
576 *ter*	Electric accumulators and component parts (5) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	16 50	10
576 *quat.*	Dry batteries.. .. .. do.	40 00	10
577	Tin pots and other manufactures of tin, pure or alloyed with zinc, antimony, or lead (4), weighing each:		
	80 grammes and more ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	Less than 80 grammes .. do.	40 00	
578	Zinc manufactures of all kinds:		
	Common, plain or stamped 100 kil. G.	8 00	10
	Varnished, polished and nickelled, including those for lamps ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	Printed in colours, ornamented and gilt .. .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
579	Articles of nickel, alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver), or of nickelled metals .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	5
579 *bis*	Manufactures of aluminium other than jewellery .. .. ..100 kil. N.	120 00	5
	Manufactures of aluminium bronze containing not more than 20 per cent. of aluminium .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	5
	ARMS, POWDER, AND AMMUNITION.		
581	Old arms for collections, and arms of all descriptions for trophies 100 kil. N.	60 00	10
	Arms of commerce:		
	Side arms .. .. .. do.	60 00	10
	Fire arms:		
	Sporting guns, carbines and pistols with one or two barrels, muzzle-loaders .. .. ..100 kil. N.	240 00	10

(1) Handles of fine material (fine wood, horn, bone, hard india rubber, celluloid, mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, amber, precious metal, etc.) will be subject separately to the rates of duty chargeable on manufactures of such materials.

(2) Imitations "en blanc" pay only three-quarters of the duties prescribed in No. 573.

(3) Above articles gilt, silvered, or nickelled, are dutiable under No. 496.

(4) Manufactures of lead alloyed with tin are dutiable as manufactures of tin (No. 577), with the exception of coarse wares (pipes, cans and the like) in which the proportion of tin is less than 10 per cent.

(5) Component parts are only admitted at the rate prescribed in No. 576 *ter* if they are not, on account of their nature, subject to a higher rate of duty.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	ARMS, POWDER, AND AMMUNITION, *cont.*		
	Arms of commerce—*cont.*		
	Firearms—*cont.*		
	Sporting guns, breech-loaders, with one or several barrels:		
	Pin firing .. ..100 kil. N.	350 00	10
	Central firing:		
	With hammers .. do.	800 00	10
	Hammerless, and all guns not included in the foregoing categories .. .. ..100 kil. N.	1100 00	10
	Target rifles ("armes de tir") breech-loading, carbines, revolvers, repeating or other pistols, and walking-stick guns .. ..100 kil. N.	600 00	10
	Arms, guns, carbines, pistols of any system, using as their propelling force springs, compressed air, liquefied gas, etc. .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	5
	Gun barrels and parts of arms in the rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	5
	Groups of parts fitted together, other than in the rough, such as barrels of drop down breechloading guns, actions, trigger guards	Dutiable as the arms to which the parts belong.	20
	Loose parts, other than those in the rough .. .. ..100 kil. N.	1100 00	20
Ex 585	Percussion caps:		
	For war purposes	Prohibited.	
	For sporting purposes, for practice, including primings or detonators for mines .. .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	5
585 *bis*	Detonators for mines with an electric priming .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	10
Ex 586	Cartridges:		
	For war purposes:		
	Loaded	Prohibited.	
	Empty .. .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	10
	For rifle clubs .. .. do.	43 00	10
	For sporting purposes:		
	Loaded	Prohibited.	
	Empty (with caps or not)..100 kil. N.	75 00	10
588	Miners' fuses:		
	Ordinary .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	Tape .. .. .. do.	25 00	
	Gutta-percha .. .. do.	75 00	
589	Fireworks .. .. .. do.	100 00	10
	FURNITURE.		
	Furniture:		
590	Of bent wood, put together or not, pieces and parts of furniture of bent wood:		
	Painted, varnished, or decorated by fire or otherwise.. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	15 00	
590 *bis*	Bottoms for chairs or for backs, veneered or counterveneered:		
	Varnished, printed, pyro-engraved, carved, moulded or theremoplastic 100 kil. N.	18 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	12 00	
	Other than of bent wood:		
	Chairs:		
591	Carved, inlaid, with marquetry (1), decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered:		
	Sofas, easy chairs ("bergeres,") "marquises," lounges, arm-chairs, and benches 100 kil. N.	75 00	10
	Others .. .. .. do.	50 00	
	With a uniform carved design or moulded .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	
	Waxed or varnished .. do.	16 00	
	Other chairs .. .. do.	12 00	
591 *bis*	Separate pieces and parts of chairs:		
	Manufactured by turning, including parts of furniture, other than chairs, manufactured by the same process	Dutiable as turners' wares (No. 602 *bis.*)	10
	Otherwise manufactured ..	Dutiable as chairs, according to kind.	

(1) Simple fillets of wood are not regarded as marquetry.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N = net weight; G = gross weight. 100 kilogs = 220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	FURNITURE (*continued*):		
	Other than of bent wood:		
	Other than chairs:		
592	Veneered and counterveneered with all kinds of wood, separate pieces and parts:		
	Carved, inlaid, with marquetry (1), decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered:		
	Console-tables, cressets, vase-stands, tables, screens, clock cases or stands, firescreens, stools, dressing-tables, show-cases, centre-tables, whatnots, wall clocks ("cartels") .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	10
	Others .. .. .. do.	50 00	
	Moulded .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Varnished, waxed or others do.	16 00	
592 *bis*	Massive, and separate pieces and parts:		
	Carved, inlaid, with marquetry (1), decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered:		
	Console-tables, cressets, vase-stands tables, screens, clock stands or cases, firescreens, stools, dressing-tables, showcases, centre tables, whatnots, wall clocks ("cartels") .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	50 00	
	Moulded .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Varnished or waxed .. do.	16 00	
	Others .. .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	
593	Covered and upholstered of all kinds	15% over and above the foregoing duties, according to category.	10
593 *bis*	Caned, put together or not, or parts of such furniture (2)..	do.	
594	Beadings and mouldings of wood:		
	Rough, plastered or coated with distemper .. .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	20
	Plain gilt, painted, varnished, lacquered with a uniform colour, or carved or ornamented in relief, hollow carved, decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or with other designs ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
	With incrustations of mother-of-pearl, ivory or tortoise shell ..100 kil. N.	200 00	
594 *bis*	Frames of wood, of all sizes:		
	Rough, plastered or coated with distemper .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 50	20
	Plain gilt, painted, varnished, lacquered with a uniform colour, or carved or ornamented in relief, hollow carved, decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or with other designs .. ..100 kil. N.	62 50	
	With incrustations of mother-of-pearl, ivory or tortoise shell ..100 kil. N.	250 00	
	ARTICLES OF WOOD.		
595	Casks, empty, serviceable, fitted together or not, hooped with wood or metal, of a capacity of:		
	500 litres or more .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	5
	Less than 500 litres .. do.	2 00	
596	Brooms of sorghum or camelina:		
	With handles .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	15
	Without handles .. .. do.	13 00	
ex 596 *bis*	Brooms, common, of birch, etc.:		
	With handles .. ..100 kil. G.	4 00	15
597	Builders' and cartwrights' wood, shaped:		
	Hard wood .. .. ..100 kil. G.	2 50	10
	Soft wood .. .. .. do.	2 00	
598	Button moulds .. ..100 kil. N.	13 00	5
599	Wooden shoes:		
	Common .. .. .. do.	12 00	10
	Painted, varnished or trimmed do.	25 00	
600	Wood, planed, grooved, and (or) tongued, planks, strips, or veneers for flooring, planed, grooved, and (or) tongued:		
	Of oak or hard wood ..100 kil. G.	5 00	8
	Of fir-wood or soft wood .. do.	3 50	

(1) See Note to No. 591.

(2) Parts of caned furniture imported separately will be assessed for duty as fine basket-ware of osier or other fibres (No. 611).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	ARTICLES OF WOOD—*cont.*		
601	Doors, windows, Venetian blinds, Venetian shutters, roll shutters, roller blinds (1), wood panelling, and joiners' wares, put together or not:		
	Of hardwood, including articles made partly of hard and partly of soft wood 100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	Of soft wood .. .. do.	12 50	
	Painted, varnished or lacquered of a uniform colour .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Carved or ornamented in relief or hollow carved, gilt or decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or with other designs ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
601 *bis*	Wood, cut for roller blinds ..100 kil. G.	1 00	5
602	Small wooden wares:		
	Boxes of white wood, wood shaped for brushes, and small handles for tools, less than 10 centimetres in length 100 kil. N.	20 00	20
	Bobbins for spinning and weaving, tubes, spindles, "biots," "épeulots," warp cops, "busettes":		
	Not exceeding 10 centimetres in length .. .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	Exceeding 10 centimetres in length 100 kil. G.	10 00	5
	Small reels, of common wood, for sewing thread, neither varnished nor painted .. .. ..100 kil. G.	7 50	5
	Other articles:		
	Not varnished .. .. do.	7 50	10
	Varnished .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
602 *bis*	Manufactures of turned wood:		
	Varnished, waxed, or coated in any manner .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Other.. .. .. .. do.	15 00	
602 *ter*	Vats and tubs, put together or not 100 kil. G.	7 50	10
602 *quat.*	Felloes of wood, bent, neither hollowed, moulded, nor shaped, for velocipedes 100 kil. N.	25 00	10
603	Wood squared for shuttles, less than 500 grammes in weight	Dutiable under No. 128 or No. 138, according to kind.	5
603 *bis*	Shuttles for any kind of weaving, finished or not .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	5
ex 603 *ter*	(2) Handles for agricultural implements, in length less than 2m40 and in diameter less than 55 mm., bent or not, (other than of ash wood, neither varnished, waxed, nor coated in any manner)	Half the duty on manufactures of turned wood (No. 602 *bis*).	5
603 *quat.*	Other manufactures of wood 100 kil. N.	12 50	15
603 *quinq.*	Cylinders or plates of wood, engraved for printing wall paper, tissues, waxed, cloth, linoleum .. ..100 kil. N.	90 00	10

(1) Roller blinds manufactured of beadings of drawn wood, connected by threads of vegetable or other material are dutiable as "other manufactures of wood" (No. 603 *quat.*) or "fine basket ware" (No. 611) according to kind, according as the threads occupy more or less than 10 per cent. of the total surface.

(2) Law of 6th July, 1912.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N=net weight: G=gross weight. 100 kilogs.=220·46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
604	Musical instruments:		
	Pianos:		
	Upright .. .. .. each	100 00	
	Grand:		
	Up to 2m25 in length .. do.	150 00	
	2m25 or more in length do.	225 00	
	Organs, harmoniums, instruments with free metallic reeds, with one stop or more; church organs, complete, barrel organs, mechanical instruments, with pipes controlled by means of cylinders, interchangeable or not, whatever be the motive power; mechanical organs with pipes; pianos with organ pipes giving the effect of violin, flute, clarinet; orchestrions, etc., played with perforated cardboard or paper, whatever be the motive power; instruments with strings, for striking (1), or reeds, played mechanically by a cylinder, interchangeable or otherwise, of perforated cardboard or paper, whatever be the motive power; additional cylinders for these instruments; hand organs, aristons, manopans and other instruments with free reeds, played by means of perforated cardboard or paper (2) 100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Bird organs .. .. each	2 00	
	Hurdy-gurdies .. .. do.	3 00	
	Harps .. .. .. do.	80 00	
	Violins, violes d'amore, tenor violins, without cases, bows or other accessories:		
	Without incisions (3) .. each	1 50	
	With incisions .. .. do.	4 00	
	Zithers, banjoes and Æolian harps do.	2 00	
	Violincellos and bass viols:		
	Without incisions (3) .. do.	3 00	10
	With incisions .. .. do.	8 00	
	Double basses, of wood .. do.	8 00	
	Guitars and mandolines (without case):		
	Without mother-of-pearl ornamentation .. .. .. do.	2 00	
	With wood or mother-of-pearl ornamentation round the opening in the covering board .. .. each	4 00	
	With marquetery, wood or mother-of-pearl ornamentation round the covering board .. .. each	6 00	
	Piccolos, flageolets and "musettes":		
	With one key and ocarinas dozen	1 20	
	With several keys .. each	1 00	
	Annular system .. .. do.	4 00	
	Large flutes:		
	With only one key .. do.	0 20	
	With several keys .. do.	1 00	
	Annular system .. .. do.	4 00	
	Oboes, clarinets, cors anglais, bassoons, and bagpipes:		
	Without rings .. .. each	2 00	
	Annular system .. .. do.	4 00	
	Ophicleides, bass, double bass of copper, bombardons, helicons, saxophones, sarrussophones .. .. each	12 50	
	Clarions and military trumpets each	1 50	
	Bass bugles, bass hunting horns, alto trumpets and bass trumpets each	2 50	
	Horns and cornets of horn or copper each	0 60	
	Horns and hooters, for automobiles or carriages or motor-cycles, whatever be the method of producing the sound each	2 00	
	Sirens for automobiles .. do.	3 00	
	Hunting horns and trumpets each	1 60	

(1) Not including mechanical pianos, of which each part is dutiable at the rate properly applicable to it (Nos. 604 and 605).

(2) Perforated cardboad and paper, motors of all kinds, electrical accumulators and parts pay separately the duties properly leviable thereon. Instruments, with free metallic reeds, having more than 260 reeds shall pay a surtax of 10 per cent. for every 100 reeds or fraction of 100 reeds in excess.

(3) Instruments "with incisions" are those which have an inlaid or checkered incision round the covering board and at the bottom. Instruments in which this incision is simply coloured or traced in black are regarded as "without incisions."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—*cont.*		
604 *cont.*	Musical instruments (*continued*):		
	Cornets with three pistons, horns with keys and pistons, "néocors", and harmony trumpets .. each	3 50	
	Saxhorns, barytones, tenors, trombones, buccins and bugles of copper each	3 50	
	Chinese bells, big drums, drums, chimes, kettle-drums, xylophones each	2 50	
	Tambourines, timbrels, triangles, metallophones .. .. each	0 50	
	Cymbals .. .. .. pair	1 50	
	Castanets .. .. .. do.	0 50	
	Tamtams, Chinese gongs .. each	3 00	
	Accordions, concertinas of any shape each	1 00	
	Harmonicas (mouth) of wood and metal, and Jews' harps .. 100 kl. N.	60 00	
	Phonographs, gramophones, and the like, over 10 francs in value (1):		
	Phonographs, gramophones, and the like with cylinders or discs, with or without a screw for stimulating the soundproducer, mounted or unmounted, movements, accessories and component parts, cases and horns .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	10
	Cylinders and discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, unrecorded .. ..100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Cylinders, recorded, and discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, recorded on one side 100 kil. N.	45 00	
	Discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, recorded on both sides .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	
	Metallic or galvanic moulds, for use in making cylinders and discs:		
	Of copper .. ..100 kil. N.	40 00	
	Of nickelled copper .. do.	150 00	
	Of silvered or gilt copper do.	300 00	
605	Accessories and component parts of musical instruments:		
	Pneumatic and other apparatus for playing mechanically the harmonium or piano by means of perforated cardboard or paper, worked by pedals, handles, or mechanical or electrical motors (2), independent of the instrument which they play, and whether placed in the interior or on the exterior thereof:		
	54 notes and under .. each	40 00	
	55 to 64 notes .. do.	60 00	
	65 notes and over .. do.	80 00	
	Pedal key-boards .. .. do.	40 00	
	Bows and bow-sticks, complete or otherwise:		
	Plain .. .. .. each	0 30	
	Fine, with Inlaid work do.	0 75	
	Reeds:		
	For clarinets and saxophones hundred	1 50	
	For oboes, cors anglais, bassoons, and sarrussophones .. dozen	1 00	
	Apparatus for stringing up guitars or mandolines, of copper, for 6 or 8 strings, with pegs of bone or ebony dozen pairs	1 25	10
	Apparatus for stringing up guitars:		
	Of copper, with pegs of ivory or mother-of-pearl ..dozen pairs	1 75	
	Of German silver or nickelled:		
	With pegs of bone or ebony dozen pairs	2 20	
	With pegs of ivory or mother-of-pearl .. .. ..dozen pairs	2 40	
	Metronomes .. .. each	1 00	
	Bodies for mandolines or guitars, not varnished, and without inlaid work, with or without handle .. each	1 00	
	Component parts of hand-worked pipe or reed organs ..100 kil. N.	100 00	

(1) These instruments when of the value of 10 francs or less will pay as toys, according to their composition.

(2) The perforated cardboard and paper, and electric motors and accumulators pay separately the duties applicable thereto.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[Note.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
4		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Musical Instruments—*cont.*		
605 *cont.*	Accessories and component parts of musical instruments (*continued*):		
	Component parts of church organs, pianos, harmoniums and similar instruments:		
	Of wood or of metal, such as sound-boards, with or without reeds, bellows, bellows' table, register table, the casing, as separate panels or complete, wood or metal mechanism, valves and all parts of wood or metal 100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Keyboards for church organs, pianos, or similar instruments, of wood, with keys:		
	Of wood or bone ..	Dutiable as "small wares of other materials; all other articles" (No. 641 *bis*)	
	Of ivory or mother-of-pearl	Same duty as on "keys for pianos" of ivory or mother-of-pearl (No. 640) for the keys, and as on "small wares of other materials all other articles" (No. 641 *bis*) for the remainder.	
	Dumb pipes for organs:		
	Of tin .. .. .. 100 kil. N.	30 00	
	Of stuff .. .. .. do.	20 00	
	Component parts for wind instruments, of brass:		
	Pistons and rotary cylinders 100 kil. N.	300 00	15
	Bells .. .. .. do.	100 00	
	Various accessories, mouth-pieces, music-stands, slides, screws, etc. 100 kil. N.	150 00	
	Component parts for wind instruments, of wood:		
	Turned wood .. ..100 kil. N.	500 00	
	Viroles and keys of German silver 100 kil. N.	500 00	
	Viroles and keys of brass .. do.	350 00	
	Perforated cardboard .. do.	100 00	
	Perforated Paper .. .. do.	200 00	
	Strings for musical instruments or other purposes:		
	Of gut .. .. ..100 kil. N.	650 00	
	Spun on gut .. .. do.	300 00	
	Of silk .. .. .. do.	600 00	
	Spun on Silk .. .. do.	300 00	
	Cases of all kinds for instruments	Dutiable as articles of leather, cardboard, etc., according to kind.	
	Not specially mentioned ..	Dutiable as articles of wood, metal, etc., according to the component material.	
	Sparterie and Basket Ware.		
	Sennit, plaited matting or bands:		
606	Of esparto:		
	Of two or three strands, exclusively intended for the manufacture of cordage 100 kil. G.	0 50	5
	Other .. .. .. do.	1 00	5
607	Of straw, bark or white wood, common for mats .. .. ..100 kil. G.	1 00	5

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Sparterie and Basket Ware—*cont.*		
	Sennit, etc.—*cont.*		
607 *bis*	For the exclusive use of hat makers, without addition of artificial silk or artificial horsehair:		
	(*a*) Of straw, bark, white wood, hemp, natural horsehair, cane fibres and other like vegetable materials, combined or glued together or mixed with vegetable or textile materials, the straw, bark, white wood, etc., predominating in weight ..100 kil. G.	2 00	5
	(*b*) Of natural silk or of ramie combined or glued together or mixed with vegetable or textile materials, the silk or ramie predominating in weight .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
	(*c*) Of cotton mixed with vegetable or other textile materials, the cotton predominating in weight..100 kil. N.	225 00	
608	Carpeting of cocoa-nut and of aloe fibre, and of esparto	Dutiable as carpets of jute.	10
609	Chinese mats .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	5
610	Canes, rattans, and reeds (Pith of):		
	3 millimetres in diameter and more, not varnished .. .. ..100 kil. G.	5 00	5
	Less than 3 millimetres in diameter, not varnished .. .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	
	Of any diameter, varnished (1) 100 kil. N.	30 00	
610 *bis*	Rattans, spun:		
	Natural dull colour, 5 millimetres and over in breadth, or stained in dark mordant colours .. ..100 kil. N.	15 00	5
	Other .. .. .. do.	30 00	5
611	Basket ware:		
	Of raw vegetable products ..100 kil. G.	8 00	5
	Of wood shavings .. .. do.	9 00	
	Fine, of osiers, straw, or other fibres, mixed or not with threads of various textile materials .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
	Of rattan pith, mixed or not with threads of various textile materials 100 kil. N.	100 00	
612	Hats, shapes or tops of hats, of straw, bark, esparto, palm fibres or any other vegetable material:		
	Plaited in one piece only:		
	Plain, or clouded, neither bleached, dyed, dressed, nor blocked, without trimming (2) .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	5
	Bleached, dyed, or powdered, dressed or blocked (3) .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	
	Sewn, "remmaillés," interplaited ("engrenés") or knotted:		
	Plain or clouded, neither bleached, dyed, dressed, nor blocked, without trimming .. .. .. each	0 15	
	Bleached or dyed, dressed or blocked, without trimming .. each	0 30	
	Trimmed hats ("chapeliers") do.	0 45	
613	Cordage of esparto, of lime-tree bark, and of cane .. ..100 kil. G.	3 75	5
	Miscellaneous Manufactures.		
614	Carriages:		
	Carriages other than for railways and tramways:		
	Carriages properly so-called:		
	Weighing 125 kilogs, or more 100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	Weighing less than 125 kilogs. 100 kil. N.	120 00	10
	Vehicles for trade, agiculture, and cartage:		
	Hung on springs ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	Not hung on springs ..100 kil. G.	6 00	10

(1) Bamboos varnished, cut lengthwise or not, spotted, speckled, or hot or acid marbled, pay duty as varnished piths.

(2) The washing to which certain kinds of bamboo hats are subjected in over-sea countries is not considered as bleaching.

(3) So-called Panama hats which can be used without being shaped are considered as blocked.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—*cont.*		
	Carriages—(*continued*).		
	Carriages to run on rails, upholstered or not:		
	For ordinary gauge railways:		
	For railways;		
	Passenger carriages, 1st and 2nd class, weighing:		
	10 metric tons or less ..100 kil. N.	16 00	10
	More than 10 metric tons do.	20 00	10
	Passenger carriages, 3rd class, weighing:		
	10 metric tons or less ..100 kil. N.	11 00	10
	More than 10 metric tons do.	15 00	10
	Goods wagons .. ..100 kil. G.	9 00	10
	Ballast trucks .. .. do.	5 00	10
	Tramway carriages (1) ..100 kil. N.	16 00	5
	For narrow gauge railways:		
	For railways:		
	Passenger carriages ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Goods wagons .. ..100 kil. G.	10 00	10
	Ballast trucks .. .. do.	7 00	10
	Tramway carriages (1) ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Bodies, chassis or bogies, or parts of bodies, chassis or bogies of railway or tramway carriages or wagons 100 kil. N.	13 00	5
614 *bis*	Cycles and their component parts 100 kil. N.	220 00	15
	Rims for cycles, of iron or steel:		
	In straight bars, including bars of which the edges are bent and of which the two longitudinal lines are brazed with copper or by any other means 100 kil. N.	50 00	15
	Other.. .. .. .. do.	100 00	15
ex 614 *ter*	Automobiles (2):		
	Chassis, with or without motor, with or without bodies, weighing:		
	2,500 kilogs. or more ..100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	Bodies for automobiles, other than those taxed *ad valorem*:		
	Freight .. .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	Passenger .. .. .. do.	75 00	10
	Carrying frames for chassis of pressed sheet steel .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	Rims for automobiles of iron or steel:		
	In straight bars .. ..100 kil. N.	12 00	10
	Other .. .. .. do.	20 00	10
	Acetylene headlights and generators for automobiles .. ..100 kil. N.	120 00	10
	Vessels and craft:		
618 *bis*	Pleasure yachts and craft for the river:		
	Of wood .. .. per ton burden (French tonnage)	20 00	5
	Of iron or steel .. .. do.	50 00	5
618 *ter*	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor:		
	Of wood .. .. .. do.	25 00	5
	Of iron or steel .. .. do.	50 00	5
619	Rigging and fittings of ships, not mentioned:		
	Of metal	Dutiable as metal manufactures, according to the nature of the metal	Same surtax as for the goods to which they are assimilated for assessment of specific duties.
	Of wood	Dutiable as manufactures of wood, not specified.	
	Of skin or leather	Dutiable as manufactures of skin or leather, "other."	
	Of tissues	Dutiable as made up articles of tissues, according to kind.	
ex 620	India rubber and gutta-percha manufactures:		
	Sheets of india rubber, pure, not vulcanised .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	5
	Threads of vulcanised india rubber: of more than 3 mm. in thickness or diameter .. .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	5

(1) The motors pay duty according to kind.
(2) Pneumatic tyres are dutiable under No. 620.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—*cont.*		
	Indiarubber Manufactures—(*continued*).		
	Elastic tissues:		
	Of threads of imitation gold or silver, or of threads of textiles other than natural or artificial silk ..100 kil. N.	200 00	5
	Of threads of natural or artificial silk, combined or not with other materials:		
	Breadths of less than 20 mm. and greater than 45 mm. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	5
	Other breadths .. .. do.	400 00	
	Rubbered tissues in the piece, weighing per square metre:		
	800 grammes or more ..100 kil. N.	70 00	5
	More than 400 grammes and less than 800 grammes .. ..100 kil. N.	135 00	
	400 grammes or less, and having in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side:		
	Less than 44 threads ..100 kil. N.	200 00	
	44 threads or more .. do.	400 00	
	Made-up articles of rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes or less per square metre and having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side .. ..100 kil. N.	450 00	15
	Clothing, accessories of clothing and made-up articles other than those included in the following paragraphs (1):		
	Dress preservers:		
	Of sheet rubber, without tissue 100 kil. N.	100 00	5
	Of rubbered tissue or of sheet rubber made up with a tissue other than natural or artificial silk 100 kil. N.	250 00	
	Of sheet rubber made up with a tissue of natural or artificial silk, pure or mixed .. ..100 kil. N.	340 00	
	Braces, garters, stocking or stock suspenders, belts:		
	Of threads of textiles other than natural or artificial silk 100 kil. N.	250 00	5
	Of threads of natural or artificial silk, combined or not with other materials .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	
	Other .. .. .. do.	250 00	10
	Special rubbered tissues for cards, without the teeth:		
	Without felt .. ..100 kil. N.	70 00	5
	Lined with felt .. .. do.	78 00	
	Boots and shoes:		
	Of rubbered tissue lined with felt, wool, or stuffs mixed with wool 100 kil. N.	100 00	10
	Of rubbered tissues lined with stuffs of cotton, hemp or flax, called sand shoes ("bains de mer," "caoutchoucs," etc.) .. ..100 kil N.	80 00	10
	With soles wholly of india rubber pair	0 50	10
	Treads, air tubes or pneumatic tyres 100 kil. N.	100 00	5
	Blocks, solid tyres for carriage wheels, rough, worked or finished 100 kil N.	80 00	5
	Treads, air tubes or penumatic tyres, covers for cycle wheels, rough, worked or finished	Dutiable as component parts of cycles.	10
	Belting, hose, valves, and other articles of india rubber, of gutta-percha, pure or mixed, flexible or hard, combined or not with tissues or other materials .. .. ..100 kil. N.	70 00	5
620 *bis*	Manufactures of asbestos or amianthus (2):		
	Paper or cardboard:		
	In sheets (cut out or not) of rectangular, form .. .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	10
	Shaped, cut out, in forms other than rectangular, with or without thread, cloth or metallic pieces ..100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	Threads and cords combined or not with other materials ..100 kil. N.	60 00	10

(1) As made-up clothes are considered articles made up by means of sticking, as well as those hemmed, stitched or sewn.

(2) Articles not elsewhere mentioned, of asbestos, paper or tissue of asbestos *e.g.*, tissue of rubbered asbestos, articles of rubbered asbestos, gloves, clothing, masks, caps, boots and shoes, cushions of asbestos tissue (and also rubbered) all these articles even combined with other materials, are dutiable under No, 620 *bis*, unless they become liable to higher duties by reason of such combination.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

[NOTE.—N=net weight: G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tarift. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—*cont.*		
	Manufactures of asbestos. *contd.*		
	Plaits, tissues and other manufactures with or without additions of other materials .. ..100 kil. N.	75 00	15
	Lace of amianthus	Dutiable as cotton lace (No. 420).	5
620 *ter*	Mica in sheets or plates, mica wares, micanite and mica conglomerates; paper and cloth treated with mica mixed or not with other materials 100 kil. N.	35 00	5
	Felt:		
621	For sheathing and for soles.. do.	25 00	10
622	For printed carpets .. do.	40 00	5
623	Felt and felted cloths for machines and for pianos.. .. ..100 kil. N.	250 00	10
623 *bis*	Felted tissues for paper mills ..	Same duty as on stuffs of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, according to kind.	5
624	For clothing, unprinted carpets, furniture, hangings, and for boots and shoes, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or other vegetable substances	Dutiable as cloth.	5
625	Other:		
	Of coarse hair .. ..100 kil. N.	25 00	10
	Mixed with wool and coarse hair 100 kil. N.	70 00	10
	Of wool, pure or mixed with vegetable substances	Dutiable as cloth.	10
626	Hats of hair felt, and of wool and hair felt:		
	Shapes and tops of hats ("cloches," "chemises," "plateaux") each	0 35	10
	Prepared or blocked, neither shaped nor trimmed .. .. .. each	0 50	
	Blocked and shaped ("tournurés,") not trimmed .. .. each	0 70	
	Blocked and trimmed ("chapeliers") each	1 00	
627	Hats of woollen felt:		
	Shapes including tops of hats ("cloches, plateaux") .. .. each	0 30	10
	Prepared or blocked, neither shaped nor trimmed .. .. .. each	0 40	
	Blocked and shaped, not trimmed each	0 50	
	Blocked and trimmed (chapeliers) each	0 60	
627 *bis*	Hats, caps, bonnets of cloth, horsehair or any other tissue, of leather or skin, caps and bonnets of fur .. each	0 50	15
628	Silk hats and opera hats (gibus) do.	1 20	5
630	Articles of real meerschaum, mounted or not with real or imitation amber, or with any other material, with or without fittings of metal, in cases or not .. .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	5
	Articles of imitation meerschaum, of copal, steatite, "pétroid," "diolit," or asbestos:		
630 *bis*	Mounted with amber, real or imitation, india rubber, celluloid, horn or bone, with or without metal fittings, in cases or not .. ..100 kil. N.	150 00	5
630 *ter*	Unmounted or mounted with glass, with or without metal fittings, in cases or not .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	5
630 *quat.*	Burners with branches of steatite, "pétroid," "stécolithe," or other material, with or without metallic mounting, for acetylene lighting each	0 10	10
	Burners with metallic branches, with tips of steatite, "pétroid," "stécolithe," or other material, for acetylene lighting .. .. each	0 10	
	Sparking plugs with insulating parts of steatite, "pétroid," "stécolithe," or other material .. .. each	0 20	5
630 *quinq.*	(5) Single burners of steatite, "pétroid," "stécolithe" or other materials, with or without metal mounting, for acetylene lighting, and component parts each	0 01	10

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—*cont.*		
631	Whale fins, cut and prepared:		
	Trimmed and covered ..100 kil. N.	150 00	5
	Other .. .. .. do.	100 00	
631 *bis*	Imitation whalebone made of horn:		
	Trimmed and covered ..100 kil. N.	30 00	5
	Other.. .. .. .. do.	12 00	
	Cork, wrought:		
632	Stoppers:		
	50 millimetres and more in length 100 kil. N.	40 00	10
	Less than 50 millimetres in length 100 kil. N.	35 00	
633	Sheets of cork and ventilators for hats, cork caps .. .. ..100 kil. N.	35 00	
	Soles, heels, and other articles 100 kil. G.	10 00	
	Scientific instruments and apparatus and various instruments and apparatus not especially mentioned (6) (7):		
634	Instruments of astronomy and cosmography:		
	Telescopes, astronomical, meridian and equatorial glasses, including the tubes and frames ..100 kil. N.	200 00	5
	Terrestrial and celestial globes do.	50 00	
634 *bis*	Surveying instruments, levelling instruments, plan drawing instruments:		
	Surveyors' squares, surveyors' compasses, water levels, simple spirit levels, "planchettes," alidades, chains, surveying staffs, etc. 100 kil. N.	40 00	10
634 *ter*	Instruments of precision, instruments for measuring and drawing:		
	Barometers, precision balances and assay-balances (including their cases and boxes of precision weights) 100 kil. N.	300 00	10
	Cases of mathematical instruments, compasses, squares, curves, pantographs, graduated rules, planimeters, dividing apparatus, calipers, gauges, "palmers," and other instruments for measuring, verifying or calibering (1) .. .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	
	Alcoholometers, areometers, densimeters, thermometers, manometers (2) .. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	
	The same, of wrought iron, cast iron and steel .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
634 *quat.*	Apparatus and instruments for experiments and instruction for physical and chemical establishments, for laboratories and for scientific research .. .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	20
635	Observation, geodetical and optical instruments:		
	Alignment circles, theodolites, telescope, etc., levels, tacheometers, mariners' compasses, octants, sextants and other instruments comprising telescopes or graduated scales, lenses, optical glasses, prisms, sights, etc., polished and cut (3)..100 kil. N.	300 00	5
	Microscopes .. .. .. do.	500 00	
	Object glasses and eyepieces for astronomical, optical or photographic instruments, alone or fitted in such instruments .. ..100 kil. N.	5000 00	
	Stereoscopes, thread counters, marine glasses, spy glasses, etc. ..100 kil. N.	150 00	

(1) Ammeters, voltmeters and other electric measuring apparatus are dutiable as electric and electrotechnical apparatus (No. 524 *bis*.)

(2) Metallic manometers and other safety apparatus fitted to boilers and steam engines are dutiable as such apparatus, according to kind.

(3) Optical glass in the rough state is dutiable under Nos. 355 and 356.

(5) Law of April 14th, 1911.

(6) Apparatus and instruments with fittings or mountings of precious metals, of gold or silver plated metals, of ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, or tortoise-shell, are dutiable at the same rates as manufactures of these materials unless they are liable to higher duties under this Number. Component parts and pieces pay the same duties as the apparatus or instrument for which they are destined, except in cases where, by reason of their composition, they are included in a more highly taxed category.

(7) Instruments and apparatus destined for scientific establishments are admitted free on condition that they are delivered direct and without intermediary to these establishments with the authorisation of the Minister of Public Instruction and of the Customs Administration.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES

—continued

[NOTE.—N.=net weight; G=gross weight. 100 kilogs=220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—*cont.*		
635 *bis*	Photographic apparatus:		
	Apparatus called "detective," instantaneous, double lens photographic apparatus and hand apparatus of all kinds, stereoscopic or not (verascope, glyphoscope, etc., kinds), shutters of metal .. .. ..100 kil. N.	500 00	5
	Cinematographs (1), projection apparatus, magic-lanterns with cinematograph movements and other apparatus .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
635 *ter*	Apparatus and instruments employed in medicine, surgery, and the veterinary art:		
	Orthopedic apparatus, trusses 100 kil. N.	100 00	5
	Other.. .. .. .. do.	500 00	
635 *quat.*	Glassware and utensils for scientific apparatus and instruments and for laboratories:		
	Graduated or gauged glassware, articles of blown glass .. ..100 kil. N.	300 00	5
	Articles of glass other than those included in the preceding paragraph, articles of porcelain, stoneware, faience, fire-proof clay, graphite, etc.	Dutiable as glassware, porcelain, faience, pottery, etc., according to kind.	
63	Penholders and component parts:		
	Fountain pens, or stylographs, with or without nib or point (2) .. each	0 50	10
	Other..	Same duty as on manufactures of the most highly taxed material entering into their composition, with an addition of: 10%	
6[illegible]7	Spectacles,* eye-glasses, magnifying-glasses, lorgnettes and opera or field glasses of all kinds (3) ..100 kil. N.	150 00	10
	Small wares ("tabletterie"):		
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, amber and amberoid:		
638	Scrapings of ivory resulting simply from a first operation, whether sawing or other, neither polished nor smoothed; plates, slabs, tubes: beads ("noyaux") not exceeding 3 centimetres in diameter ..100 kil. N.	100 00	5
638 *bis*	Ends of amber and amberoid, cut or moulded, neither pierced, mounted, polished, nor completely shaped 100 kil. N.	100 00	5
638 *ter*	Combs:		
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, and amber 100 kil. N.	625 00	5
	Of spotted tortoise-shell do.	1200 00	5
	Of light coloured tortoise-shell 100 kil. N.	2000 00	5
639	Billiard balls and countersunk beads ("noyaux") of a greater diameter than 3 centimetres ..100 kil. N.	625 00	5
640	Keys for keyboard musical instruments .. .. ..100 kil. N.	625 00	5
640 *bis*	Tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with amberoid, amber, ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	5
640 *ter*	Cigar and cigarette-holders, with or without mountings ..100 kil. N.	1250 00	10
640 *quat.*	Other articles .. .. do.	1250 00	10

(1) Cinematographs for the use of children are dutiable as toys (No. 646).
(2) On compliance with the formalities and payment of the guaranty duties.
(3) Similar articles manufactured wholly or in part with precious metal, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, etc., are dutiable as such materials both for specific duty and surtax.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES

—continued

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—*cont.*		
	Small wares (*tabletterie*):		
	Of other materials:		
641	Tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with any material other than amberoid, amber, ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	(1)
641 *bis*	Boxes of lacquered wood, Chinese or Japanese style:		
	Coated with a uniform varnish, with or without painting, leaving visible the fibres or inequalities of the wood .. .. ..100 kil. N.	50 00	
	Coated with lacquer, the fibres of the wood not being visible, with or without painting ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Coated with lacquer, the fibre of the wood notbeing visible, decorated with inlaid work or carvings 100 kil. N.	200 00	
	All other articles .. .. do.	150 00	
642	Tobacco pipes entirely of wood do.	20 00	5
643	Fans and hand screens, mounted or unmounted:		
	Of wood, reed, or bamboo and paper 100 kil. N.	300 00	10
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise-shell .. .. ..100 kil. N.	2000 00	10
	Of precious metal	Dutiable as manufactures of gold and silver (No. 495).	5
	Other.. .. .. ..100 kil. N.	400 00	10
644	Brushmakers' wares:		
	Common, mounted with wood:		
	With vegetable fibres, whalebone, threads or lamels of steel or copper, pieces of chamois skin or of felt of vegetable materials or coarse hair: 100 kil. N.	30 00	10
	With animal fibres (other than whalebone) or hair, horsehair, or felt of wool pure or mixed with hair or with less than 25 per cent. of vegetable materials .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	10
	With mixed animal and vegetable materials, or felt of wool mixed with more than 25 per cent. of vegetable materials .. .. ..100 kil. N.	45 00	10
	Fine:		
	With mountings of wood, bone, horn, moulded and lacquered pasteboard, artificial ivory and tortoise-shell, celluloid, hardened rubber, hardened casein, and other similar plastic materials .. .. ..100 kil. N.	125 00	10
	With mountings of common metal, gilt, nickelled or silvered.. ..	Dutiable as imitation jewellery, according to kind (No. 496*bis*)	10
	With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory or mother-of-pearl	Dutiable as "small wares," according to kind (No. 640 *quater*).	10
	With mountings of precious metal	Dutiable as gold and silversmiths' wares (No. 495).	5
644 *bis*	Paint and other brushes:		
	Paint brushes:		
	Of martens' or other animal hair, except pigs' or boars' bristles, mounted on quill or on wooden, bone, etc., handle, with or without ferrule of non-precious metal ..100 kil. N.	100 00	5
	Of pigs' or boars' bristles:		
	Common wooden handles, with or without metal ferrule ..100 kil. N.	60 00	10
	Fine wooden, bone, celluloid, etc., handle .. .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	10
	Feather-dusters and brushes do.	60 00	5

(1) Where made of celluloid, hardened casein or similar substances, the surtax is 15 per cent. *ad val.*, made of other materials 5 per cent. *ad val.*

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

[NOTE.—N. = net weight; G = gross weight. 100 kilogs = 220.46 lb. av.]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty under the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
644 *bis*	Paint and other brushes: *contd*:		
	Brushes, for clothes and furriery, with stems of millet or sorghum, with or without handle or knob of wood or metal, with ligature of coloured string or of coloured string and metal wire:		
	Without mounting ..100 kil. N.	30 00	10
	With plush, velvet or nickelled metal mounting .. ..100 kil. N.	100 00	
	Brushes for lamp glasses or other purposes, formed:		
	Of cuttings of chamois leather 100 kil. N.	30 00	10
	Of hair, horsehair or pieces of wool or mohair, on a stem or handle of iron wire .. .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	
	Boot and shoe brushes, consisting of a felt pad glued on wood:		
	When the felt is of vegetable material 100 kil. N.	30 00	10
	When the felt is of hair or horsehair 100 kil. N.	60 00	
	When the felt is of mixed materials, animal and vegetable ..100 kil. N.	45 00	
645	Buttons:		
	Of porcelain, faience or biscuit, white or coloured .. ..100 kil. N.	20 00	10
	Of black or coloured jet, without decoration, gilding or silver-plating; of bone; of glass without rims 100 kil. N.	125 00	10
	Of metal with holes and shank (for trousers), of copper, whitened, varnished, gilt, silver-plated; of zinc, nickelled zinc, tinplate, copper or tinplate combined with other common metals; of papier maché, of wood or other materials for trousers and boots 100 kil. N.	50 00	10
	Buttons called "press buttons" and parts of press buttons of common metal or other materials ..100 kil. N.	300 00	15
	Fancy, of common metal, covered or not with tissue, gilt, silver-plated, oxidised, nickelled, bronzed, enamelled or electro-plated; buttons of jet, decorated, enamelled, gilt, or silver plated .. .. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	10
	Covered with trimmings, crochet lace or embroidery:		
	Of pure or mixed silk ..100 kil. N.	400 00	10
	Of other textiles .. .. do.	300 00	10
	Of glass with rims, of moulded horn, of of corozo, wood, buffalo horn, real horn, turned of celluloid, hardened caseine and other materials100 kil. N.	300 00	10
	Of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, or of shells, of a diameter of:		
	12 millimetres or less ..100 kil. N.	700 00	5
	More than 12 millimetres .. do.	400 00	5
	Of precious metal	Dutiable as "jewellery" (No. 495).	5
	Toys ("bimbeloterie,") and their component parts (1) (2):		
646	Toys, games, toy-engines; Venetian lanterns, balloons, garlands and fancy articles of paper, for illumina- or decorating purposes; lanterns for decorations, of glass or mica and all other articles .. ..100 kil. N.	60 00	10
646 *bis*	Toys, games, including toy-engines, with steam, electric, or clockwork movements .. ..100 kil. N.	90 00	10
647	Busks and springs of steel, for corsets and other toilet accessories, fitted with clasps and buttons, covered with tissue, skin or paper ..100 kil. N.	30 00	15
647 *bis*	Corsets:		
	Of cotton, woollen, linen, or hemp tissues, plain, without ribs or trimming .. .. .. each	0 50	10

(1) Toys ("bimbeloterie") and their component parts are dutiable under the present number only in so far as they are not subject to higher duties by reason of their nature or component material.

(2) Under the head of toys (No. 646) are dutiable ash trays, paper weights and other similar articles of glass or crystal covered with photographic, litho graphic or chromo views.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES —*continued.*

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty und the Minimum Tariff. Tariff Duty.	Surtax established by the present Decree.
		Francs. cts.	per cent. *ad val.*
	Corsets—*contd.*		
	Of similar tissues, trimmed, and with ribs .. .. .. each	0 60	10
	Of silk tissue, mixed or not, with or without ribs and trimming each	1 20	
648 *bis*	(1) Lighters:		
	Mechanical or automatic lighters ("briquets") measuring, when closed, not more than 10 centimetres in their greatest dimensions, not primed, and component parts thereof, not primed (2):		
	Of non-precious material ..100 kil. N.	500 00	10
	Others, with or without non-precious material:		
	Of gold or platinum (3) ..100 kil. N.	1300 00	
	Of silver or silver-gilt ("vermeil") (3) .. ..100 kil. N.	900 00	
	Of rolled gold, silver or platinum 100 kil. N.	750 00	
	Pocket lighters other than mechanical or automatic, and component parts thereof (2):		
	Of non precious material ..	Dutiable as nickelled metals (No. 579) or as toys, games etc. (No. 646), according to kind.	
	Others (3)	Same duty as on other mechanical or automatic lighters ("briquets.")	
	Mechanical or automatic lighters ("allumeurs") for gas or acetylene, not primed, and component parts thereof, not primed, of non-precious material (2) .. ..100 kil. N.	200 00	
	"Ouvrages de modes" .. each	1 00	10
650 651	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit, even affixed to articles other than ouvrages de modes, branches for vases and similar articles for decoration and their component parts:		
	Formed in whole or in part of tissues of natural or artificial silk, pure or mixed .. .. ..100 kil. N.	1000 00	10
	Of horsehair, cotton or other non-precious materials ..100 kil. N.	600 00	
651 *bis*	Plants and flowers, naturalised, sterilised, painted or prepared ..100 kil. N.	300 00	10
	Umbrellas and parasols:		
652	Of cotton .. .. .. each	0 25	10
	Of alpaca .. .. .. do.	0 50	
	Of silk .. .. .. do.	1 25	
653	Articles made up of various materials or substances subject to different duties not specially classed in that condition	Same duty as on the most highly taxed component materials(4).	The same surtax as for the goods to which assimilated for specific duty.

(1) Law of December 28th, 1916.
(2) Not including the internal revenue tax, if any.
(3) Not including the guaranty duties.
(4) Except when the component materials can be easily separated, or when such articles are mere accessories.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NEW IMPORT REGULATIONS.

With reference to the notice at page 781 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th June, the following is a translation of a Presidential Decree, dated the 13th June, and published in the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) for the 18th June, relating to the import prohibition régime in France and Algeria.

The preamble to the Decree explains that the effect of the measure is to leave subject to import prohibition only a restricted number of goods for which it has not appeared possible to return at once to a régime of complete liberty. These goods are, apart from the articles prohibited by the Customs Law, and certain "articles of luxury," those which are the subject of special Agreements between France and her Allies, and also textiles, the French centres of production of which are situated in the devastated regions, and which call for special treatment during the period of reconstruction. It is added that, as regards textiles, the issue of a separate Decree is under consideration.

As regards manufactured goods, for which the import prohibition has been raised, it has appeared necessary to proceed to a readjustment of the Customs Tariff, in view of the general increase of prices, and in order to re-establish in a certain measure the pre-war percentage equivalent of the duties.

[A translation of the Decree imposing *ad valorem* surtaxes on a large number of goods, in accordance with the policy indicated above, is published in the present Supplement to the "Journal."]

TRANSLATION OF THE DECREE.

Art. 1.—As from the 20th June, 1919, and subject to what is stated in Art. 2, the import prohibition on all goods, other than those enumerated in the Schedule annexed to this Decree, is abrogated.

Art. 2.—The foregoing does not apply to goods originating in or imported from European countries subject to the "General" Tariff. All imports of goods originating in or imported from the said countries remain subject to a special authorisation.

LIST OF GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH REMAINS PROVISIONALLY PROHIBITED.

No. in Tariff.	Articles.
ex 16	Meat preserved by frigorific process.
ex 23	Carded and combed wool, dyed or not.
68	Wheat, spelt, meslin.
170 *ter.*	Mistelas (must).
171	Wines, the produce of the fermentation of grapes.
173 *bis.*	Raisin wine, and all other beverages not specially mentioned (in the Tariff).
190	Coal and coke.
242	Potash or carbonate of potash.
ex 280	Chemical products derived from coal tar, as enumerated in the second paragraph of Tariff No. 280.
294	Dyes derived from coal tar.
ex 311	Perfumery (other than soap).
ex 315	Compound medicines:—distilled waters, alcoholic.
363 to 381 *bis.*	All yarns and threads (except binder twine).
382 to 428 *bis.* 430 to 457. 457 *ter.* to 460 *sex.*	Tissues (including made-up textile goods).
ex 461	Newsprint paper.
494	Peltries, worked or made-up.
495, 496, 496 *bis.*	Jewellery and imitation jewellery, gold and silversmiths' wares, gilt or silvered articles.
497 to 506	Clock and watchmakers' wares.
507 to 509	Chimes, musical boxes, clock and watch fittings.
551	Metal statuary.
580	Arms of war, regulation, portable, and arms of war employed abroad (rifles and carbines).
581	Old arms for collections and arms of all kinds for panoplies, arms of commerce.
582	Guns and gun carriages.
585	Percussion caps
586	Cartridges.
587	Projectiles.
589	Fireworks.
604 and 605	Musical instruments and accessories and component parts of.

640 *bis.*	Tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with amberoid, amber, ivory, tortoiseshell, or mother-of-pearl.
640 *ter.*	Cigar and cigarette holders, mounted or not.
640 *quat.*	Other articles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, amber or amberoid.
641 641 *bis.*	"Tabletterie," of materials other than those mentioned above.
643	Fans and hand-screens.
648 *bis.* and *ter.*	Mechanical or automatic lighters, priming in strips, and ferro-cerium.
649	Human hair, worked-up.
650	"*Ouvrages des modes.*"
651	Artificial flowers, foliage, fruits, even if affixed to articles other than "*ouvrages de modes,*" branches for vases, and similar decorative articles, and their detached parts.
651 *bis.*	Plants and flowers, naturalised, sterilised, painted or prepared.
654	Articles for collections, not suitable for commerce.

GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF SPECIAL MEASURES.

No. in Tariff.	Articles.
109	*Tobacco: leaves or stalks; manufactured: cigars, cigarettes, tobacco for smoking and chewing; tobacco juice (praiss).
174 and 174 *bis.*	Distilled beverages: potable spirits—absolute prohibition (Decree, 22nd December, 1916); other alcohols—absolute prohibition, with the exceptions accorded by Decree of 22nd December, 1916, as modified by Law of 9th July, 1917; liqueurs—absolute prohibition (Decree of 22nd December, 1916).
281	Saccharin—prohibited by the Customs Law.
ex 316	Compound medicaments not specially mentioned in the Tariff and not figuring in an Official Pharmacopœia.
ex 466 and 466 *bis*	Paper representing money—prohibited (Law of 3rd April, 1918).
473	Pirated copyright works. Prohibited by the Customs Law.
474	Playing cards. Prohibited by the Customs Law.
583	Gunpowder. Prohibited by the Customs Law.
648	Matches, chemical, and wood prepared therefor. The Customs Law reserves the importation of these goods to the Monopoly.

IMPORTS OF GOODS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN.

I. All goods of United Kingdom production or manufacture, other than those of which the importation into France or Algeria is still prohibited (cf. the foregoing list), are admitted freely without the formality of an import licence.

II. As regards the goods which are still prohibited, the effect of the Agreement between the British and French Governments of 24th August, 1917, as amended by a recently concluded supplementary Agreement, is as follows:—

(1) Goods included in Schedule B of the revised Agreement (translation attached) are to be subject to the régime indicated in that Schedule, as follows:—

(a) *Rationed Goods.*—For combed or carded wool; cotton yarns; woollen yarns; tissues and hosiery of cotton or of wool†; yarns and tissues of hemp, ramie, linen or jute; and twine and cordage a ration is to be fixed each quarter by the French Government, and the amount of the quarterly ration is to be notified by the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction to the Board of Trade Office in Paris, one month before the beginning of the quarter for which the ration is fixed. When the amount of the ration has been fixed it is to be allocated among importers in France by the Ministry of Industrial Recon-

*Under the Customs Law these products may be imported only for account of the Regie, except in the case of manufactured tobacco for the personal use of the importer in a quantity not exceeding 10 kilogs per consignee and per annum, under special authorisations and in accordance with the prescribed formalities.

†Except embroideries, lace, ribbons, and trimmings (*passementérie*) of wool or cotton, which are to be freely admitted under licence. The "rationed" classes of cotton and woollen tissues are specified, in accordance with the French Tariff nomenclature, in the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th October, 1917 (pp.32-33), and the 1st November, 1917 (p. 250).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

struction after consultation with the competent corporative bodies if necessary.

With a view to safeguarding the interests of exporters as well as of importers, the list of importers is to be exchanged between the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction and the Board of Trade Office in Paris. The former will, in addition, communicate to the latter all necessary particulars, especially as regards the allocation of the rations among importers in France. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris will specify to the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction the personalities who will represent before it, and before the bodies competent to allocate the rationed products, the interests of English houses established in France, and those of its members represented in France by accredited agents.

Should the French Government issue licences for a quantity in excess of the ration fixed for any article, such excess quantity is to be allocated on the same principles as the ration itself.

Attention is directed to the fact that cotton and woollen embroidery, lace, ribbons, and trimmings are not to be rationed, but are to continue to be admitted freely into France and Algeria under licences issued by the French Customs Office in London in accordance with the procedure hitherto followed.

(b) *Spirits.*—Spirits remain subject to the régime established by the French Decree of the 22nd December, 1916.

(c) *Goods specially licenced.*—All other goods specified in Schedule B (viz., chemical products derived from coal; coal tar dyes; articles of jute thread; made-up clothing; and newsprint paper) are to be admitted into France under individual import licences, to be issued on the application of the French importer to the competent French authority, and to the extent which the French Government may consider necessary to meet French requirements. Quarterly "rations" are not to be fixed for these goods.

(2) In order to permit the completion of pre-Armistice contracts entered into on a large scale by French importers for woollen tissues of United Kingdom manufacture, the French Government agrees to issue supplementary licences (outside the ration) for the importation from the United Kingdom of a certain limited quantity of these goods.

These licences are to be distributed to the French importers on the basis of 50 per cent. of the average imports in 1916; andduplicates of such licences are to be communicated to the Board of Trade.

The percentage of tissues weighing less than 300 grammes per square metre for which licences are issued will not exceed 25 per cent. of the total quantity of woollen tissues admitted into France from this country under licence.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES
—continued.

(3) Goods of United Kingdom origin of the classes not covered by paragraphs 1 and 2 above will be freely admitted under licences issued by the French Customs Office in London in accordance with the procedure hitherto followed.

(4) The expression "France" includes Alsace-Lorraine and Algeria for the purposes of the Agreement. The ration of goods, for which a ration is to be fixed in accordance with Schedule B, will be computed separately for importation into Algeria.

SCHEDULE B.

No. in French Tariff.†	Articles.	
ex 23 372—375 *ex* 438—454	Combed or carded wool, yarns, tissues and hosiery of wool (not including embroidery, lace, ribbons, and trimmings, which will be freely admitted under licence).	Importations under ration as provided by the Agreement. (Article 5.)
368—371 *ex* 494—428 *bis.* *ex* 430—437	Yarns, tissues, and hosiery of cotton (not including embroidery, lace, ribbons and trimmings, which will be freely admitted under licence).	
ex 363—367	Yarns, twine and cordage.	
ex 363—364	Yarns and tissues of hemp and ramie.	
ex 382—393 *bis.*	Yarns and tissues of linen.	
365 and 365 *bis.* 394—398 *bis.*	Yarns and tissues of jute.	
280 § 2	Chemical products derived from the distillation of coal.	Importation under special licences and Agreement. requirements.
294	Dyes derived from coal tar.	
399—402	Articles of jute thread.	
460—460 *ter.*	Made-up clothing.	
ex 461	Newsprint paper.	
174 and 174 *bis.*	Spirits (potable and other) and liqueurs.	Régime fixed by the Decree of the 22nd December, 1916.

NOTE.—Goods imported under the temporary importation régime, to be re-exported, and particularly cotton tissues imported for printing, are admitted, generally speaking, outside the ration.

†This column does not form an integral part of Schedule B, but is added to show the scope of the headings by reference to the French Tariff classification.

The Board of Trade Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Published on Thursdays of each week. Price 6d.

The "Board of Trade Journal" of each week contains authoritative Special Articles, information on Imperial and Foreign Trade, Shipping and Transport, Minerals and Metals, Textiles, etc., Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes, and all Government Notices affecting Trade—issued by the various Government Departments—connected with Exports and Imports, Reconstruction, Demobilisation, Postal Services, Food, and the cancellation or suspension of Orders.

PUBLISHERS:

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2., and BRANCHES

H.M. Trade Commissioners.

AT HEADQUARTERS—
Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

CANADA—
Montreal.—Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal (Telegraphic address, "Britcom").
Toronto.—Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 257-260, Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto (Telegraphic address, "Toroncom").
Winnipeg.—Mr. L. B. Beale, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 610, Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg. (Telegraphic address, "Wincom").

NEWFOUNDLAND—
Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 367, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal (Telegraphic address, "Britcom").

AUSTRALIA—
Melbourne.—Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne (Telegraphic address, "Combrit").
Sydney.—Major G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C., H.M. Trade Commissioner, Royal Exchange, Sydney (Telegraphic address, "Combritto").

NEW ZEALAND—
Wellington.—Mr. R. W. Dalton, H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington (Telegraphic address, "Advantage").
(At present on an official visit to the United Kingdom.)

SOUTH AFRICA—
Johannesburg.—Mr. W. G. Wickham, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa (P.O. Box 839), 89, Winchester House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg. (Telegraphic address, "Austere").
Cape Town.—Mr. J. L. Wilson-Goode, H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346, Norwich Union Bldgs., Cape Town (Telegraphic address, "Austere").

INDIA AND CEYLON—
Calcutta.—Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E., H.M. Trade Commissioner, McLeod House, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta (Telegraphic address, "Ainscough").

BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BRITISH HONDURAS—
Trinidad.—Mr. A. J. Pavitt, H.M. Trade Commissioner, The Red House, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Telegraphic address, "Trincom").

Imperial Trade Correspondents.

CANADA—
Alberta.—Mr. J. F. Sweeting, Industrial Section Natural Resources Department, Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, Calgary.
British Columbia.—Mr. P. G. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay and Co., Ltd., 144, Water Street, Vancouver.
Mr. J. J. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay and Co., Ltd., P.O. Drawer 730, Victoria.
Manitoba.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick.—Mr. W. E. Anderson, 162, Prince William Street, St. John.
Nova Scotia.—Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.
Ontario.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Toronto.
Quebec.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal.
Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 53, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.

NEWFOUNDLAND—
H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal.
Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G., Deputy Minister and Assistant Collector of Customs, St. John's.

AUSTRALIA—
New South Wales.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Sydney.
Queensland.—Mr. W. J. Weatherill, "Courier" Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane.
South Australia.—Mr. J. K. Samuel, Brookman Buildings, Grenfell Street (P.O. Box 218), Adelaide.
Tasmania.—Mr. A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.
Victoria.—H.M Senior Trade Commissioner—see list above, Melbourne.
Western Australia.—Mr. Basil L. Murray, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND—
Auckland.—(Vacant.)
Dunedin.—Mr. W. T. Monkman, Bond Street, Dunedin.
Wellington.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Wellington.

SOUTH AFRICA—
Union of South Africa:
Cape Province.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Cape Town.
Mr. J. S. Neave, M.B.E., Library Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth (and for East London).
Natal Province.—Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.
Orange Free State Province.—Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.
Transvaal Province.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner—see list above, Johannesburg.
Rhodesia.—Mr. E. C. Baxter, P.O. Box 599, Bulawayo

Honorary Trade Correspondents.†

SOUTH AFRICA—
Basutoland.—The Government Secretary, Maseru.
Bechuanaland.—Mr. Vernon Eason, Resident Commissioner's Office, Mafeking, South Africa.

WEST AFRICA—
Cameroons, British Sphere of.—The Resident, Cameroons Province.
Gambia.—The Receiver General, Customs Department, Bathurst.
Gold Coast.—The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.
Nigeria.—The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.
Sierra Leone.—The Colonial Secretary, Freetown.

EAST AFRICA—
British East Africa and Uganda.—The Chief of Customs, Mombasa.
German East Africa.—Mr. C. H. Chambers, Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.
Nyasaland.—Captain E. Costley-White, Acting Superintendent of Native Affairs, Zomba.

EAST INDIES—
British North Borneo.—The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Sandakan.
Ceylon.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Calcutta.
The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.
Federated Malay States.—The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.
Straits Settlements.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Singapore.

WEST INDIES—
Antigua.—The Treasurer, Antigua.
Bahamas.—The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.
Barbados.—The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.
Dominica.—The Treasurer, Dominica.
Grenada.—The Collector of Customs, Grenada.
Jamaica.—The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.
Montserrat.—The First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.
St. Kitts-Nevis.—The Assistant Treasurer, St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.—The Treasurer, St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.—The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.
Trinidad.—H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Trinidad.
Virgin Islands.—The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

BERMUDA.—The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.
BRITISH GUIANA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.
BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Colonial Secretary, Belize.
CYPRUS.—The Chief Controller of Customs and Excise, Larnaca.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.
FIJI ISLANDS.—The Receiver-General, Suva.
GIBRALTAR.—The Colonial Secretary.
MALTA.—The Collector of Customs, Valletta.
MAURITIUS.—The Collector of Customs, Port Louis.
ST. HELENA.—Mr. A. Hands.
SEYCHELLES.—The Clerk to the Governor.
ZANZIBAR.—The Chief Secretary to the Government.

†Designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor of the Colony, Possession, or Protectorate in which the Correspondents reside.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY J. G. HAMMOND & CO., LTD., LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM